

COMPROMISE BILL  
ON SOLDIER BONUS  
FINALLY AGREED TOMajority Draft Said to Contain  
Practically No Change in  
Loan Provision

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Final agreement on the compromise soldier bonus bill was reached today by Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee, who authorized the chairman, Joseph W. Fordney, to present the measure to the House.

Representative Fordney announced that the Democrats on the committee would be called in Saturday to pass formally on the bill. He said it was his purpose to present the formal report to the House immediately after the measure had been approved by the entire committee. The Democrats are not expected to submit a minority report.

As finally drawn, the measure carries four options, with an added provision of immediate cash payment to those one-time service men entitled to not more than \$100 of adjusted service pay. It was stated that no changes of importance had been made in the new bank loan provision of the adjusted service certificate title or in the other three options, which are vocational training, home and farm aid, and land settlement.

The effort to have included in the measure a provision providing for payment of compensation to immediate relatives of men who have passed away since their discharge from the service was unsuccessful.

Mr. Fordney again predicted that the measure would be passed by the House.

## Bonus Proposals Opposed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7.—The New Haven Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting last night, went on record as opposed to all soldier bonus proposals which have been pending in Washington. A suggestion made by Frank S. Butterworth, state treasurer of the American Legion, that the chamber advocate the adoption by the government of a plan similar to the soldier relief fund in Connecticut, was favorably received, and it was voted that this suggestion be considered by the legislative committee of the chamber, of which Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president emeritus of Yale, is chairman. The committee plans to frame a measure embodying the Connecticut fund idea and send it to the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce. The Connecticut fund consists of \$2,500,000 in bonds, the income from which is used to aid disabled and needy war veterans.

FIUME BLUNDER  
DEPLORED IN ITALY

ROME, March 7 (Special Cable).—The immediate cause of the Fiume revolt was the formation by Riccardo Zanella, President of the Free State, of a police force, composed mostly of Croat elements, which fact incensed the Fascists, but the real cause lay deeper and partly involved Italy's responsibility. Italy guaranteed a loan of \$24,000,000 lire, but stopped payment after \$6,000,000 lire had been paid, thereby obliging Signor Zanella to steer toward the Slavs, with the result that he aroused the Fascists' resentment.

The press unanimously deplores Italy's blunder, pleading a prompt settlement of the Fiume question.

Aberjona River Wastes Time  
in Willful MeanderingsThree of Winchester Stream's 10 Miles Are Devoted to  
Outwinding the Charles

Far from the least prized of Winchester's liquid assets is the limpid Aberjona River which winds and twists in its tortuous channel for about five miles within that town's municipal territory. There have been many times in Winchester's interesting history when the question "Aberjona, where's the river?" has been freely debated. For the little meandering riverlet has willful ways all its own, especially about the time it shakes off the fetters of winter, of rising and overflowing its banks in the town of Reading and occasionally in Winchester. Ordinarily it is a discreet and well-behaved streamlet.

But, with all Aberjona's caprices, Winchester loves it still for what's a town without a river?

Aberjona is one of the shortest, most be-bridged, and shortest in captivity, at least in Massachusetts. It leaves the noble and reputed Charles far in the wake in a contest as to which is the squirmier stream. And for classic beauty in places it is not so very far behind the Charles, though the subtle murmurs of its waters have never been set to rhythm or music.

Aberjona rises in Reading and Wilmington, wanders as it wits through Winchester and seeks appropriate union with the Atlantic by means of Upper Mystic Lake and later the tidal Mystic River.

Aberjona, locally famed as a river of class and distinction, is about 10

President Firm For  
Sales Tax Only

WASHINGTON, March 7 (Special).—At the moment the subcommittee composed of the Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee was reporting out the certificate scheme for paying a soldier bonus, which is now before the full committee, it was being announced at the White House that the President had not studied the proposals of the new bill now in the making, but that he stood just where he had before—for postponement of all legislation on the subject unless the bonus could be provided for by a sales tax.

This is regarded as settling the fate of the bill, regardless of what the Ways and Means Committee, the House or even the Senate may do.

Restrained Thinking  
of Girls Is DeploredCollege Head Says "Let Pendulum  
of Thought Swing Free"

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6 (Special Correspondence).—"Let the pendulum of thought swing free of restraints and let the undergraduate roam in speech if she will; in that way no stereotyped 'mentals' will result," said Dr. Marion Edwards Park, dean of Radcliffe, and president-elect of Bryn Mawr, in addressing the alumnae of the Women's College, Brown University. She advised the utmost liberality toward undergraduates in order to avoid perfunctory products.

"The first special privileges of the alumnae," said Dr. Park, "is the selection of the undergraduate body. If it can see to it that the right girl goes to college and the wrong girl stays away, the alumnae will be doing the greatest amount of service to the college. College generations are multiplying fast, but not all mothers yet know what the routine of college life means, and their ignorance causes mistakes that are dead wood at the end of the first year."

"Though the alumnae may be of inestimable value in the foregoing way, I do not believe that they can do anything directly, but all their work must be by the indirect method. It is not their business to attend to details of college life. They may see to it that the curriculum is made elastic, that the explosive professor is allowed to remain and explode his ideas without hindrance. Let the undergraduate body be free thinkers in the broadest sense, no matter to what point the alumnae, who may have attained temperate belief, may disagree."

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE  
CAMBRIDGE STREETS

Removal of poles and wires from the streets of Cambridge was the subject on which representatives of improvement associations and public utility corporations agreed when they appeared today before the legislative committee on Mercantile Affairs. Differences arose, however, on the best plan to be pursued in placing all the wires underground.

A large number of suggestions were made to the committee as to the time, method, locality and other details of the work which would be involved, and it was left to the legislative committee to work out the solution.

SPANISH CABINET  
TENDERS RESIGNATION

MADRID, March 7 (By The Associated Press).—The Spanish Cabinet, headed by Antonio Maura, resigned today.



Photograph by Central News, N. Y.

Arthur Meighen

Whose party was beaten in the recent general election

Arthur Meighen to Lead  
Opposition in ParliamentMeeting of National Liberal and Conservative Party  
Adherents Make Choice

OTTAWA, Ont., March 7 (Special).—At a caucus of Conservative senators and members of the House of Commons and the defeated candidates from all parts of Canada, today, Arthur Meighen was temporarily confirmed in his leadership of the party. No other name was put up. Mr. Meighen has been leader since the retirement of Sir Robert Borden in July of 1920. He will continue to lead until a national convention can be held after the session, and he will almost certainly be again confirmed.

The gathering was largely from Ontario, the west, and the region east of the Ottawa River being but sparsely represented. The caucus was to discuss the question of changing the name of the party from that of the National Liberal and Conservative back to the old historic name of Liberal-Conservative. A committee has been appointed to work out the details of the proposed convention.

It has been said that Canada, with its diversity of interests can

only be ruled by compromise. If this is true it provides a reason for the fact that Arthur Meighen, after succeeding Sir Robert Borden to the Premiership in July of 1920, went down to disastrous defeat at the hands of the electorate on Dec. 6, 1921. Sir Robert Borden turned over to his young successor 140 followers with seats in the Commons and every province in the Dominion was represented among that number. When the new Parliament opens on March 8, Mr. Meighen will be able to muster but 50, and six out of the nine provinces of confederation will not be represented. Those provinces of the dominion from whom the ex-Premier's following are drawn are Ontario, New Brunswick and British Columbia only. And Mr. Meighen himself, after personal defeat in his own province of Manitoba, and his own home town of Portage la Prairie, was forced to seek reelection in the Ontario constituency of Grenville.

The defeat of the National Liberal and Conservative Party was in the nature of a débâcle. There is no doubt that the result was a keen personal disappointment to the one-year Premier. The average man would have abandoned hope and retired to private life.

And Mr. Meighen is a lawyer of sufficient ability and eminence to be able to command a position far less onerous than that of premier or opposition leader, and far more lucrative than either. He decided, however, to stay with the badly battered ship, though he has stated that he will not continue the leadership of the party until such leadership has been further ratified by a national convention.

Going back to the theory that Can-

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PLEA IS PRESENTED  
IN HAMPDEN CASESSupreme Court Is Asked to Reopen  
Indictments Against  
Mr. Mellen and Brokers

Reopening of nol-prossed indictments in the Hampden Railroad case against members of the firm of Mosely & Co., and Charles S. Mellen, former head of the Boston & Maine railroad and others, is asked in the petition of Edmund R. Codman to the Supreme Court which was heard today. Mr. Codman's petition asks the Supreme Court to order the cases reopened in the Superior Court because of certain relationships of the present district attorney of Middlesex, Endicott P. Saltonstall, to members of the Mosely firm which financed the Hampden railroad by selling its notes and to others interested, by reason of which, it is alleged, Mr. Saltonstall could not be expected to give the cases an unprejudiced hearing.

Mr. Saltonstall was the first witness at the hearing, which was before Justice Jenney and he was questioned by Conrad W. Crocker, counsel for Mr. Codman. Mr. Saltonstall conceded Nathan Tuffa, when that official was removed as district attorney of Middlesex County, and the bill in equity alleges the unwillingness of Mr. Saltonstall to reopen the nol-prossed cases in question or to have them referred, and his disqualification to hear them because of relationship. Mr. Saltonstall's brother Richard M. Sewell H. Fessenden, a cousin by marriage and Neil Hamilton, a cousin, being connected with the firm of F. S. Mosely and Company, the members of which concern were among those indicted.

Mr. Saltonstall told the court his relationship to the persons named and also admitted that he held shares in the Commonwealth Trust Company, which, it was stated, owned notes of the Hampden Railroad. He said, however, that he did not refuse to handle the cases, when first called upon by Mr. Crocker, representing Mr. Codman, on Feb. 3, at his Cambridge office. Later he met both Mr. Codman and Mr. Crocker at his (Saltonstall's) Boston office, and the conversation was taken by a stenographer and was filed by him as a part of the evidence.

## Attitude Explained

Mr. Saltonstall's attitude, as he explained in answer to questions from Mr. Crocker, was that he felt he would not be fit to be district attorney, if he was not able to handle, or have his office handle, a case involving the relationship shown and without any prejudice. He testified, however, that he offered to have his assistant, James C. Kelly of Lowell, a man whom he had no acquaintance with prior to his appointment, look into the cases, giving him authority to do so without any reference to himself personally, and that he would, if desired, appoint an attorney to help Mr. Kelly, but he had refused absolutely to let Mr. Codman select such attorney. Mr. Saltonstall further testified that a search at his office in Cambridge had failed to reveal the minutes of the grand jury proceedings as far back as when the Hampden cases were before it. He believed that it was the custom of the office to destroy such documents after a time, because of lack of space for preservation.

Mr. Saltonstall said he had insisted that any petition dealing with the nol-prossed cases should be taken up in his office and, speaking to Mr. Crocker, had remarked that "if you do not wish to take them up there, you would imply that you did not want to disclose your reasons for bringing this petition." Mr. Saltonstall said he believed that he had been placed in the district attorney's office to controvert the impression gained by the removal of Mr. Tuffa, that favoritism existed there and he meant to conduct the office without fear or favor.

Mr. Crocker asked the witness if he was willing to take up and reopen the Hampden Railroad indictments

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First Song Sparrow  
Sees April in MarchReturned Minstrel Is Practicing  
His Spring Notes

Convinced that the warm sunshine of yesterday, more like late April than early March, must have quickened the pace of the outposts of the bird army hurrying up from the south, this morning the bird lover betook himself to the Fenway to welcome the first comer. Not far along the western path an unfamiliar call-note caught his ear, at first uncertain, indistinct and nondescript, but unmistakably a new call. A moment of careful searching in the shrubbery located him, the old friend of many years—unmistakably a song sparrow. His shy and restless manner betrayed him as a migrant, a traveler from the south, the first comer of the host of his fellows now on the way.

Presently he sang, and even though, in comparison with his fine full song of summer, his notes were weak and tremulous and his song as a whole incomplete, there was no mistaking its quality and tone. Only a person who has companioned intimately with the birds through the years knows just what it means to hear the first spring song, even from so modest a performer as the song sparrow. John Burroughs says he identified at least six different songs in the repertoire of a song sparrow who nested one year close to Woodchuck Lodge.

SOLD PROPERTY  
FIGURED IN RATESExpert Says Edison Company  
Has Not Made Reductions

Hearing on the case of the City of Boston and others against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston for a reduction of rates was reopened briefly before the Public Utilities Commission this morning. Samuel H. Midam, an expert employed by the city in its investigation of the company, expressed his conviction that the Edison people are carrying a total of \$3,000,000 of property on which their plant account which they have no right to carry and are figuring it into rates.

Mr. Midam said that a great deal of property has been sold, destroyed or scrapped, and the company has made no reduction for them. Neither have these changes found any reflection in the rates to the consumer.

Arthur D. Hill, corporation counsel for the city, who has carried on the case since last spring, submitted copies of exhibits to the commission, saying that he is uncertain as to the length of his tenure of office. He has received no intimation from Mayor Curley that he is to be retained as special counsel to prosecute the case, for which the city has spent more than \$50,000. The hearing was continued until next Tuesday.

HIGHWAY SHADE TREES  
PROTECTION IS PROPOSEDConference at New Hampshire Capitol Results in the  
Organization of Movement for Taking Care of  
the Roadsides of the State

CONCORD, N. H., March 7 (Special).—Organization of a permanent society for the protection of shade trees along highways in New Hampshire was perfected today for a conference at the State House called for the purpose, with C. E. Farnsworth, of Boston as the president. Plans suggested and discussed call for a state-wide campaign to secure the consent of owners abutting on motor roads to deed their ownership in the side of the road to the town governments in order that shade trees may be protected and nurtured for the benefit of the public.

Ralph D. Hetzel, president of the

SIMPLIFIED POLICY  
NEED OF ALASKA,  
SAYS GOV. BONECoordinated System Imperative,  
He Declares, for Efficient  
Conduct of Territory

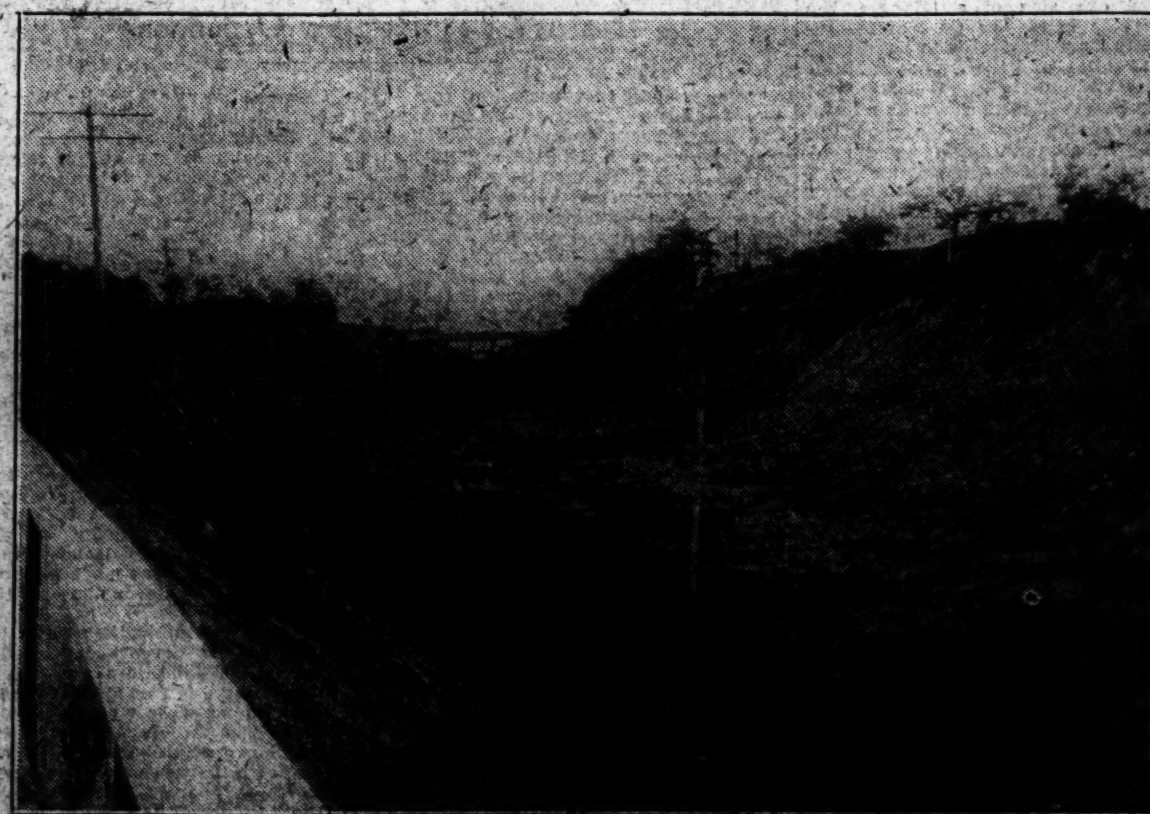
WASHINGTON, March 7 (Special).—"Red tape and lack of concentrated authority and responsibility are fundamental causes of the loss of population and the halting of the development and growth of Alaska," said Scott C. Bone, Governor of Alaska, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "A chaotic system of government has repelled capital and retarded growth and population. Although the needs of Alaska have been presented again and again, there is still lacking a coherent, constructive policy, and Alaska's needs are at the mercy of numerous overlapping departments and bureaus. A coordinated and simplified system, with bureaus having jurisdiction in Alaska consolidated under one head in Washington, with as much centralization of administrative business in Alaska as is possible, is imperative for the efficient conduct of Alaskan affairs."

Mr. Bone, who is in Washington on business connected with the affairs of the territory, deprecates the controversy which has been precipitated between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior by the action of the Forestry Service in carrying on a propaganda against its transfer from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior, as recommended by Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, a controversy which has involved an attack upon the latter department that is regarded as most unfortunate.

Object of Trip to Washington Governor Bone holds no brief for any department of the government, the sole object of his trip to Washington being to promote the best interests of Alaska, but he thinks it is extremely unfair to assume that the Department of the Interior would favor a scheme of spoliation if it were intrusted with the responsibility for a service now under the supervision of another department. If it is not to be trusted, let the Department of Agriculture take over all the authority now vested in the Department of the Interior, he thinks. The main thing is to have a concentration of responsibility and close cooperation in order that the greatest resources of Alaska may be developed and its affairs efficiently administered.

Whatever may be urged in opposition to the reform of the present methods of dealing with Alaska, Governor Bone said there was no getting around the facts that the territory's prosperity has paled. The only way to

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Part of four-million-dollar Hampden Railroad covered with dirt

Single track hidden by debris and growth in great excavation that helped to make road cost about \$300,000 a mile to build.



## UNEMPLOYMENT INQUIRY PROPOSED

Investigation of Details Entering Into Situation Provided for in Committee Resolution

Investigation of all details entering into the unemployment situation is provided for in a resolution presented to the Legislative Committee on Social Welfare today by Representative Henry L. Shattuck, of Boston as a substitute for his bill for unemployment insurance. The original bill was adversely reported to the House and later recommended on the motion of Mr. Shattuck.

Under the resolution an unpaid special commission of two senators, four representatives and five other persons not members of the General Court would be appointed by the Governor. Cooperation of the Departments of Labor and Industries and Banking and Insurance would be provided, and the commission would report with recommendations to the General Court in January, 1933.

### Scope of Commission

The scope of the commission, as defined in the resolution, would be "to investigate unemployment in Massachusetts and the extent, nature and causes thereof, and what measures may be taken, either through legislation, community effort, private initiative, or otherwise, toward decreasing unemployment, by removing so far as possible seasonal fluctuations, by checking over-expansion and consequent contraction and depression, by establishing reserves from the profits of normal times for the stabilization of industry, or otherwise; toward helping those seeking employment to find employment by extending the free employment service, by coordinating local agencies, or otherwise; and toward providing relief, by insurance, by advance planning and reserving of public works for periods of unemployment, or otherwise, for those who are involuntarily unemployed."

Mr. Shattuck declared that he is still convinced that unemployment insurance provides a valuable means to promote regularity of employment. He asserted that it will "tend to mitigate the force of industrial depression and the consequent seasonal fluctuations in industry, without at the same time help to tide over the worker during such periods of involuntary unemployment as remained, and would thus benefit not only the worker, but also society as a whole."

### Serious Study Needed

In any event, Mr. Shattuck asserted, the problem is one requiring serious study. He pointed out that seasonal unemployment had created a serious condition in the past, occurring in 1914 and 1915, in 1908 and in 1894. He quoted from several federal reports which take up the effect of business cycles on industrial employment. "Each of these crises has found us unprepared," Mr. Shattuck said. "In each, we have but temporized with the situation. Having neglected advance preparation and preventive measures, we can do no more to meet the present crisis. But we can and must provide for the future a stabilizing force which will minimize the alternate shortage and glut in the labor market, and which will provide a means to tide the worker over during such periods of involuntary unemployment as remain."

During the course of the discussion of the measure, Senator Wright, chairman of the committee, declared that if it were possible to prevent unemployment, he would give \$25,000 for himself alone. He said that the original bill would ruin the factories by imposing such a burden of the manufacturer that he would have no other course than bankruptcy.

The Family Welfare Society, the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor and several individuals were recorded in favor of the Shattuck resolution.

## PONZI CASE GOES TO HIGHEST COURT

Efforts to secure a decision whereby Charles Ponzi, now serving a federal sentence for using the mails to defraud, can be tried in the state courts in Massachusetts, will be made by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General, who is in Washington to argue the case before the United States Supreme Court.

The case will be argued tomorrow on the question which was reserved to the Supreme Court by the Circuit Court of Appeals: "May a prisoner, with the consent of the Attorney-General, while serving a sentence imposed by a district court of the United States, be lawfully taken on writ of habeas corpus, directed to the master of the house of correction, who as federal agent under a mittimus issued out of said district court, has custody of said prisoner, into a state court, in the custody of said master and there be put on trial on indictments pending against him?"

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Lowell Institute Lecture: The Hon. Albert Macbride, member of the Royal Commission on the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, 1919 first of course on "The Old English Universities"; second, "The Medieval University"; Huntington Hall, 41 Boylston street, 8 o'clock.  
Women's City Club: First lecture of Mrs. Jackson Fleming's course, "History in the Making," Pilsbury Hall, 11 Beacon street, 7:45 o'clock.  
Boston Masonic Club: Dramatics; Jordan Hall, 8 o'clock.  
Franklin Square House: concert, 8 o'clock.  
B. Y. M. C. Union: A. H. Barron of Boston to give talk on "Salerno" before Salem's Club, 12, R. G. Chase of the Grand Central Hotel, to give first of course of five free lectures for chauffeurs and automobile drivers: tonight, "Big Trucks and How to Drive Them," 27, 28 o'clock.  
Mendocino Singers: rehearsal, 7:30 o'clock, 48 Berkeley street.  
Dunham Manufacturing Company: annual dinner, Copple Plaza Hotel, 4:30 o'clock.  
New England Chamberlains Association: dinner, Young's Hotel, 4:30 o'clock.

## PLEA IS PRESENTED IN HAMPTON CASES

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mentioned. Mr. Saltonstall replied that he was willing, but that he had considered recent and flagrant cases of more grave importance and did not wish to waste the time of his office, which was very busy with a case on which he believed the statute of limitations might already have had effect, and for which he was given no reasons beyond a statement that Mr. Crocker believed there had been fraud, and illegality in connection with the case. Mr. Saltonstall said that he had given no evidence of this and that he had no personal knowledge, having even forgotten the fact that the indictments involving his relative had been found, until reminded of it by the present action.

Mr. Crocker's questions brought out from the witness the statement that he had warned him—Mr. Crocker—not to make any misstatements in bringing the bill, and when questioned closely by Mr. Crocker as to what he meant by "threats of punishment," declared that he had known of Mr. Crocker's activities for some time, but that he had been on the wrong side in the Boston & Maine reorganization case, and fairly remarked that he did not see how he could allege any reasons in the petition he was bringing sufficient to lead to action by the court, without danger of misstatement. Some of the questions and answers here became a part of the record until Justice Jenney stopped it.

Mr. Saltonstall declared, in answer to a request for the reason why he was not willing to have the congestion of his office relieved of this whole case at once, by referring it to the Attorney-General of the State, that he considered that by so doing he would have made a tacit admission that his own case was incapable of giving it fair and unbiased judgment and action, and this he claimed was not so.

### Jurisdiction of Court

Respondents to the petition were represented by counsel, Mr. Saltonstall having Charles W. Blood of his own office. Thomas Hunt appeared for the firm of F. S. Mosely & Co., and Edward F. McClellan for the members of the investment committees of the Cambridge and the East Cambridge Savings Banks, who were included in the original indictment. Charles S. Mellen was represented by Charles H. Choate. The several counsel, especially Mr. McClellan, made representations questioning the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to order the Superior Court of Middlesex to take up the non-prosecuted cases or to revive the indictments and the action of the statute of limitations was also mentioned.

After hearing Mr. Saltonstall there were arguments on the points of law affecting the rights of the court to act. Mosely & Company sold the Hampton Railroad notes to several Boston banks and also to the Cambridge and East Cambridge Savings Banks, the latter transaction giving rise to the indictments that were non-prosecuted. The persons named being President Mellen of the Boston & Maine and the members of the firm of Mosely & Co. and of the investment boards of the two savings banks just mentioned, which bought \$300,000 and \$25,000 worth, respectively, of the notes. These notes were made legal for the first time, by the endorsement of the Hampton Investment Company. But this company was afterward declared to be a holding company for the Hampton securities, so that its endorsement was not sufficient to make the notes legal for Massachusetts savings banks. Summons have been issued for the 30 living members of the Middlesex grand jury which originally heard these cases to be witnesses in the present action.

### "Twin Lines of Rust"

The short line known as the Hampton Railroad was completed in June, 1913, but it has never been used. It was first announced in July, 1910, as "a million dollar road for Hampton County," but it did not finish over \$400,000 and was referred to in the press of the day as "twin lines of rust." The cost was approximately \$287,000 a mile, which stands as very nearly a record high price for American railroads, on a straight line, with no terminals, no rolling stock and only a single track. The line was built to run from Bondeville on the Central Massachusetts Railroad to Athol Junction, two miles from Springfield, where it tapped the tracks of the Boston & Albany and formed one side of a triangle, the other side being the Central Massachusetts from Bondeville to Northampton, 24 miles, and the Boston & Maine Connecticut division tracks from Northampton to Springfield, 13 miles.

The construction of the road was expensive, stations, bridges and roadways were of ample strength and quality for a large trunk line and the right of way wide enough for double tracks. The expense for bridges and culverts alone was \$450,000 for there are no grade crossings, and it was built in an almost direct line, having a single stretch of over five miles of straight track, the longest in New England. There was a large amount of rock excavation because of this feature.

Controversy over the cost of construction developed from the first attempt to raise money by the issue of stock and bonds, which necessitated hearings before the Public Service Commission. When it came time to pay the underwriters of the road, Mosely & Co., a Boston firm of brokers and bankers, raised over \$4,000,000 by selling the notes of the Hampton Railroad as endorsed by the Hampton Investment Company.

### Indictments Against Brokers

These were sold to Boston banks and trust companies and some went to the Cambridge and East Cambridge Savings Banks, the sum being \$35,000 and \$30,000 respectively. The deal with the savings banks was productive later of indictments against the brokers and the investment boards of the two banks mentioned, on the ground of illegal endorsement, it being held that the Hampton Investment Company, which endorsed the paper, only existed to endorse the securities of the Hampton Railroad, and that

the personnel of both companies was the same, Ralph S. Gillet being the head of each.

To read was an idea of President Charles S. Mellen, at that time head of both the New Haven and the Boston & Maine and was to shorten the distance from northeastern New England to New York by the cut from Bondeville over to Springfield. The route was a part of an original Grand Trunk survey which Mr. Mellen had at first favored, but when he became head of the Boston & Maine, he found the Grand Trunk proposition not to his liking. It appeared by a report of the Public Service Commission that the Worcester Construction Company which had the contracts for the construction and sublet them at an alleged profit to itself of \$500,000, was in reality Ralph S. Gillet himself.

The road, tapped no productive country and created no business and its only reason for being was a connection for the Boston & Maine to Springfield and the fact that it was expected that the Boston & Maine would lease it at 5 per cent of the cost, which at least offered no inducement to the builders to keep the cost down. The proposed leasing of the road by the Boston & Maine was opposed by the latter, but the suit by the courts after a long controversy. The end came when the plan for reorganizing the Boston & Maine was being consummated in 1918 and an attempt was made to put in the Hampton road at a valuation of \$3,000,000. The road is now in the hands of a receiver, William E. Gilbert, and an employee by him, its value as junk would be \$98,850, but as a connecting link for other roads under competition it might be worth \$1,200,000. Estimates of the cost of putting it in shape to run trains over vary from the \$75,000 of the receiver to \$250,000 by Boston & Maine engineers, three years ago.

## SIMPLIFIED POLICY NEED OF ALASKA, SAYS GOV. BONE

(Continued from Page 1)

remedy this fundamental situation is to get more people and more capital invested in the territory, he adds. The resources are there and the opportunities are great, but this cannot be done while every effort to induce capital to seek investment is met with the suspicion that it is to be used for the exploitation of Alaska along lines detrimental to the public interest. Nor can a successful policy be worked out while every official act has to be transmitted to Washington for decision and has to go through the hands of the many divided sources of authority there.

"Liberalized laws for Alaska and more flexible rules and regulations under such laws, with a concentration of authority and responsibility, and an administration coordinated and brought closer home, are clearly needed to speed the progress and development of the territory," Governor Bone has reported to the government in Washington.

### Construction of Railroad

"The construction of the government railroad from the coast into the interior, from Seward to Fairbanks, a project now approaching completion, should mark an epoch in Alaska's history. It should mean the actual opening up of the territory to settlement and civilization. It should mean the bringing of Alaska into easier reach and closer touch with the world."

"How soon the railroad will pay and demonstrate the wisdom of the cost of more than \$50,000,000 will depend upon how far-sightedly the government henceforth deals with this vast domain. Manifestly, a consolidation of bureaus under one department head at Washington is a logical initial step toward the ends desired. Administration at long range is tedious, inefficient and unsatisfactory at the best. Hence, it is not only advisable, but necessary, with the proposed consolidation of bureaus under one head."

## MOTOR TRUCKMEN PROTEST PROPOSAL TO INCREASE FEES

Legislative Committee on Ways and Means Told Added Tax Would Seriously Affect Their Business—Dealers Also Register Opposition

Motor truck transportation interests and representatives of automobile associations appeared today before the joint legislative committee on ways and means to present their united front against the recommendations of the commissioner of public works for increased automobile fees to provide funds to carry on the state's program for road and bridge building and repair. It was declared that such an added tax would seriously affect the business of motor transport companies.

John H. Smith, representing a trucking company, attempted to discuss the department's indictment of the truck as a destroyer of roads. He declared the trucks had given a valuable service in times when most needed, adding that the five-ton truck was now taxed as much as the \$5000 house.

### Trucks and Railroads

Day Baker, representing the Massachusetts Automobile Dealers and Garage Association, declared the proposal to tax the automobile was an attempt to drive business back to the railroads. He pointed to the numbers of automobile owners and dealers who crowded the auditorium where the hearing was held as indicating the force of sentiment against the proposal.

With regard to the railroads, an outstanding subject in the two days arguments on the bills and recommendations, Mr. Baker said they had long ignored their short-haul traffic, and could not give it as satisfactorily as the truck. He declared

to administer the affairs of Alaska in Alaska to the fullest extent consistent with continued governmental supervision.

Governor Bone believes that capital and people need only a fair chance to do their part in the development of Alaska, if their paths are made easier. The great deposits of many kinds, with a great agricultural territory and with fisheries already well under development will enable Alaska to forge ahead toward enlarged prosperity. Instead of hampering the taking up of homesteads, inducements should be offered to would-be settlers. Only the forestry service is said to be blocking the way to carrying out the consolidation plan. It has now enlisted the support of the farm bloc in its fight.

Secretary Fall's scheme includes an appropriation by Congress of a revolving fund to be used by the Department of the Interior in the sinking of oil wells, building of sawmills, smelters, paper mills, etc., to be run by the government until they become self-supporting. Secretary Fall criticizes the Department of Agriculture for permitting shipments of high-grade timber to Japan and China.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The dispute between Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior and Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, over the Alaskan and forestry policies of the administration today broke out in Congress.

Following Mr. Fall's action in making public a letter in which it was revealed that he had authorized his department to ask President Harding to protect him against "vicious attacks emanating from the Department of Agriculture," leaders of the farm bloc in both houses stated they would strongly oppose Fall's plan to transfer the Forestry Service, which controls the Alaskan forests, to the Department of the Interior from the Department of Agriculture.

G. N. Haugen, representative from Iowa, chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, stated that unless its efforts for the transfer, a bill would be passed by Congress taking away from the Department of the Interior its control of all public lands. Arthur Capper, from Kansas, said that he and probably many other members of the farm bloc are opposed to the transfer.

The struggle, indications were today, may lead to as bitter a fight as the Pinchot-Ballinger conservation dispute in the Taft administration. Mr. Fall said today that he believes Mr. Wallace shares the policies advocated by Col. W. P. Greeley, chief forester, whose articles have been brought on the trouble. Similar policies have been advocated in Mr. Wallace's farm papers, he said.

## RACHMANINOFF GIVES WELLESLEY PROGRAM

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 6.—An audience which filled Houghton Memorial Chapel to overflowing to-night and crowded about the doors attested the enthusiasm of Wellesley College students and faculty for concert music on their own milieu. Sergei Rachmaninoff was the performing artist, and the department of music the agency which was responsible for his appearance in the first concert ever given at Wellesley by a musician of his magnitude.

Mr. Rachmaninoff was generous with encores. He also bowed to public taste in the matter of the Prelude in C sharp minor, including it in his announced program. Other numbers included Liszt, Chopin, and Grieg Ballades; a Chopin group of Nocturne, Valse (D flat major) and Scherzo (Op. 39) by Frédéric by Dohnany; Liebestraße (Kreisler); Rachmaninoff; and lastly, the brilliant Liszt tarantella "Venezia e Napoli."

Funds for the concert were guaranteed in advance by students and faculty, and a sum reaching over \$2000 was subscribed to defray the expenses of the event. A second concert will conclude the series, when the London String Quartet gives a Sunday afternoon program in the Houghton Memorial Chapel, March 19.

## RIGHT TO EXAMINE BANK BOOKS ASKED

Legislative Hearing Held on Closed Boston Trust Companies

Depositors of the closed Boston trust companies should be given the right to see and study the books and papers of those institutions, declared John J. Dixon, appearing before the legislative committee on Banks and Banking today in support of the petition of Louis Swig, that this right be granted. He declared the depositors feel they should not be required to pay more money to find out what is being done with their deposits.

In support of Mr. Dixon's assertion that liquidation is not being properly carried out, Wilbur Drew, legislative agent for the People's Protective League, commended to the committee's attention the Empire Circuit investment of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company.

Neither Louis or Simon Swig appeared in favor of several petitions they had before the committee and they will be heard later. Mr. Drew spoke in favor of a petition to oblige the Commissioner of Banks to secure the permission of the Supreme Court before taking possession of a bank. He attacked the "automatic power" he said was vested in the commissioner.

In support of the petition for the right to inspect books and papers of the banks, Mr. Dixon declared that the liquidating agents were also exercising an automatic power. Depositors are able to get no information as to what is being done with their property, he declared, and have no rights now under the law.

### Swig Petition Unsuccessful

No one appeared in support of the petition of Simon Swig that investments of funds of institutions for savings in the capital stock of trust companies or national banks be prohibited. George E. Brock of the Massachusetts Savings Bank Association opposed the bill, declaring that in the recent period of depreciated values, these investments had been a bulwark of defense. He suggested that the bill might be made to provide that such investments be prohibited for a period of 10 years after incorporation of such institutions.

Mr. Brock was the only speaker on the bill, which would provide that all bank investments in railroads and street railway securities be declared unsafe and banks holding them after a certain period declared dangerous and taken over. He said that \$200,000,000 in these securities would be dumped on the market and that if the committee wanted to sanction destruction and wanton waste this bill provided a "golden opportunity."

### Night Hearing Asked

On the bill for an investigation of the closed trust companies, Mr. Dixon requested the committee to hold a night hearing. He promised that he would bring 5000 persons who want to be heard on the bill to the State House auditorium. The committee postponed the hearing until Thursday, saying that if an evening hearing appeared necessary it would be decided at that time. Mr. Dixon declared that the people who wish to be heard want to work for a living and cannot afford to come to the State House during the day.

"The governor of the commonwealth," the bill for inquiry provides, "subject to the approval of the governor's council, shall appoint a commission to be composed of one representative from the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, one representative from the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, one representative from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, one representative from the Boston Real Estate Exchange, one representative from the Master Builders Association, one representative from each of the Boston Labor unions connected with the building trades, and one representative from one Irish-American society, Italian-American society, Jewish-American society, French-American society, Polish-American society, and one representative from the depositors or stockholders of each of the closed trust companies, to investigate the closing of such trust companies, the reasons therefor, and the subsequent liquidation of such trust companies."

## MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS ANNOUNCES LECTURES

Three art talks are to be given this week at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The first on "The Ludovisi Throne and Its Companion Piece in the Museum Collection," will be given by Mrs. Charles H. Hawes, wife of the assistant director of the museum at 2:30 p.m., tomorrow in the Lecture Hall. There will be two talks Sunday. "Henry L. Seaver, assistant professor of English at Massachusetts Institute of Technology," will speak on "Some Dutch Paintings" at 3 p.m. in Gallery IV, where the more important Dutch paintings of the museum are hung. "Italian Primitive Painting" is the subject of a talk to be given in Classroom A, at 4 p.m. by Edward Waldo Forbes, director of the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge.

## FACTORY HEADS SEEK EFFICIENCY

A campaign for producing the highest possible efficiency among the industries of Greater Boston, to enable them to compete more successfully with other manufacturing sections of the country and thereby win a rightful share of prosperity, was inaugurated at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce Building yesterday afternoon, attended by representatives of some of the largest manufacturing plants.

## Arthur Meighan to Lead Opposition in Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

ada cannot be ruled save by compromise, permanent ratification of Mr. Meighan's leadership was not by any means certain at the recent caucus. The truth of the matter is that upon the shoulders of Mr. Meighan is placed the blame, if blame it be, for all the war measures carried out since the beginning of the war, including conscription, the War Measures Act, censorship, the War Times Elections Act, and all other enactments by which the liberty of the subject was limited or restricted. During the election campaign of December last, Mr. Meighan refused to show the capacity for compromise, and frankly and boldly declared that he had no apologies to make either for conscription or for any other war measure.

### Uncompromising Attitude

In the west he was equally uncompromising. The Protectionist speeches which he made in the Protectionist east, he did not vary in the low tariff west.

In Parliament Mr. Meighan is probably without peer as a debater of mercilessly hard logic who does not depend upon the first period of relaxation for rhetoric or epigrammatic sentence or imagery, though his choice of English is excellent. At the University of Toronto he specialized in mathematics; his choice of subject has been very largely responsible for his political character. He has a faculty of mastering a brief to the nth degree; having mastered it, he sets forth his opinions with almost dogmatic conviction and with a sort of Calvinistic severity. His voice is level almost to the point of flatness, and even in his most eloquent periods or perorations has little flexibility. In his dealings with his opponents he is prone to a ridicule which is probably too frequently charged with bitterness or an acid cynicism. He has, however, a keen and searching wit, and at times a thoroughly happy sense of humor, but he uses the latter sparingly.

## WOMEN CANDIDATES LOSE MAINE MAYORALTY CONTESTS

Municipal Elections Held Throughout the State Indicate Democratic Gains—Four Women Are Elected to the Rockland City Council

PORTLAND, Me., March 7.—Election honors. At Rockland, however, four women were elected members of the common council. Provisions for a municipal aviation field, said to be the first in the state, was made at Brunswick and at Eastport a measure providing for daylight saving from April 10 to October 10 was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Dr. Laura B. Stickney, who was active throughout the municipalities of the State yesterday were notable for Democratic gains and the defeat of two women candidates for mayoralty. The distinction of being the first woman to be nominated for Mayor of a New England city was swept to defeat by a Democratic candidate in a Republican stronghold together with her fellow Republicans. Walter J. Philpatrik, Saco's last Democratic Mayor, serving in 1911, was elected by 134 plurality, without returning from a sojourn in the South to conduct a campaign.

"I believe, however, in spite of my defeat that it is possible for a woman to perform the duties of the office," said Dr. Stickney. "Evidently the time is not ripe for a woman to occupy the mayor's chair here. I am sorry for my party. I have done everything possible to win a victory for the Republicans today." In Bath, defeat also befell Mrs. Lois T. McKiever, heading an independent ticket against the citizens' ballot, which was picked by a committee of Republicans and Democrats. Former Mayor Joseph Torrey led her by 1091 plurality. All citizens' candidates were elected.

Besides these two former mayors, former Mayor Louis J. Brann, Democrat, of Lewiston, Mayors Reuben S. Thorndike, Democrat, of Rockland, William R. McDonald, Republican, of South Portland, Fred B. Spear, Republican, Eastport, and George S. Foster, non-partisan, Ellsworth, were re-elected, the last three without opposition. Leon E. Tebbetts, Democrat, former collector of internal revenue for Maine, was chosen mayor in Waterville.

In all cases the city governments are of the same political complexion.

In Parliament he is highly effective; no man can prepare or present a brief better than he. On the stump he is not a success. At the recent election he believed that he could win by a cold and reasoned exposition of his policies. He chose the tariff as the main issue of the campaign. But apart from the fact that the tariff was dry dirt to the electorate for a 90-day campaign, Mr. Meighan failed to rouse his audience to any pitch of enthusiasm by his manner of presenting his arguments. His severity chilled them; the very coldness of his logic froze them before he had finished.

The former Premier is an out and out Canadian, and it is doubtful whether he has more than a superficial knowledge of international politics. That is probably not his fault. During the years of his training for the position of Premier he was called upon to prepare the great bulk of the legislation of the government, to master briefs, and to undertake the defense of the administration when under attack. Such duties he undertook to the exclusion of all else. Today it may be said that he is enjoying the first period of relaxation for 10 years. He is devoted to his family but until now has had little constant communion with the members thereof.

His political future is clouded with uncertainty. The party to which he belongs is in a hopeless minority in the federal field, and controls not a single provincial government. He is not the type to quickly change his convictions; he will not compromise; and he would be slow to adapt himself to changing times. He believed he was right in December last; he still believes he was right. And it is hardly fair to attribute his defeat to his own personality or his own policies. He felt his duty, and strove for a mandate at a time when the public believed there was need of a change.

But he will make an effective and dangerous opposition leader.

## TEST CASE CARRIED OVER TO MARCH 14

The prohibition test case of David Goullis, alleged bootlegger, scheduled for hearing this morning before a single justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, was continued for one week, to March 14. Goullis was held recently by Judge Arthur P. Stone of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex in \$500 bonds to the Federal Court, following which he filed suit with the Supreme Court asking that Judge Stone be restrained from so holding any further cases for the federal authorities under the Volstead Act. The case is considered to have set a precedent for the entire country.



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## ENTIRE CONFERENCE STRUCTURE SEEN TO REST ON PACIFIC PACT

Administration Leaders Say Country Needs to Be Reminded That Far More Than Fate of Treaty Is at Stake in United States Senate

By FRIDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Administration leaders say that the time has come to remind the country that far more than the fate of the four-power treaty—now undergoing debate in the Senate—is at stake there. The Pacific pact is virtually the keystone of the whole arch of the treaties adopted at the Washington Conference. It was discussed, formulated and concluded first of all on that account. It has been proposed for ratification before any of the other conference agreements for the same reason. If the four-power treaty fails in the Senate, there is more than a possibility that the entire structure reared by the conference may crash to the ground. That statement is made tonight on the highest authority. It is not alarmist, Senator Lodge has assured President Harding that in his judgment the treaties are "safe," though the four-power pact may be towed into harbor only by the slimmest margin of security. What the friends of the treaties think ought to be more keenly realized is that they are so essentially interlocking that, if the Pacific pact collapses, the rest are seriously imperiled.

### Most Obvious Result of Defeat

The most obvious and disquieting result of the four-power treaty's defeat would be the maintenance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The treaty "scrap" that alliance. If the treaty itself is "scraped," the alliance continues. With its continuance would remain the menace to any peace in the Far East, which the United States has bent upon banishing when it called the Washington Conference. Concerning the effect of the automatic retention of the Anglo-Japanese alliance on the naval limitation treaty there is hardly any doubt. It would lead, in the opinion of Administration spokesmen, to an almost irresistible opposition in the United States to any idea of curtailing our naval armaments. There would be, it is felt, little enthusiasm for our "5" in a 5-5-3 capital ship ratio, under which allied Great Britain and Japan would marshal a strength of 8 as against America's 5.

There are, indeed, men in the Senate who today risked the prophecy that the Harding Administration might not even ask for ratification of the naval treaty if the four-power pact, knocking out the Anglo-Japanese alliance, were itself knocked out. Thus would come down, like a house of cards, the monumental work for world peace and understanding so laboriously and triumphantly completed at Washington exactly one month ago today.

### Moral Consequences of Rejection

It must, moreover, be remembered that the foregoing statements concern the consequences, in a purely military and material sense, of the four-power treaty's rejection. The moral consequences to the United States of such a step are depicted in Administration quarters as of even graver magnitude. It is known at the White House, at the State Department and in the Senate that our conference co-signatories are watching pending developments in Capitol Hill with anxiety. Their

anxiety is not a little tinged with amazement. It is true that they share the confidence of President Harding and Senator Lodge that the treaties eventually are going to go through, after the Senate has indulged in one of its characteristic exhibitions of self-assertion. Indeed, the Washington representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, China, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Portugal refuse to believe that a spite "blow" will compel Versailles history to repeat itself. Nevertheless, foreign diplomats are known to be thinking what American spokesmen are at liberty to say out loud, namely, that if the treaties of Washington are "scraped" by the Senate, the future signature of the United States on diplomatic documents is bound to be of exceedingly doubtful reliability. President Harding said as much when he submitted the treaties to the Senate last month.

### Personnel of Defeated Phalanx

It is indeed a strange combination that is tonight, in Washington and elsewhere in the land, wishing to the conference treaties disaster. The defeatist phalanx includes "irreconcilable" Republicans, Democratic partisans, pro-German and Sinn Féin fanatics of the "All-America National Council" type, and last but not least, militaristic radicals both in and out of uniform. The army and navy of the United States are both full of officers who sincerely approve the same achievements of the Washington Conference, which, indeed, were only accomplished, as far as America is concerned, on their recommendation. But there are many militarists in the United States who do not approve them. It is into the hands of that disgruntled gentry that the Senate will play if the work of the Washington Conference is pulled down. It is the huge army and huge navy advocates, and their powerful allies—the "Krupps of America"—who will build bonfires of joy if the four-power pact tumbles to earth and, in its wake, the naval limitation treaty.

### ELEVATED ASKS BIDS FOR NEW REPAIR SHOP

Bids will be received on Friday for the new housing and repair shops of the Boston Elevated Railway, to be started at once at the southerly end of the Elevated system at Forest Hills. The job calls for roofing over of the present track extension loops on Hyde Park Avenue, Forest Hills, and providing this with shop equipment, and will necessitate an outlay of about \$200,000, by the plans of A. J. Blackburn.

The presence of the new shop will enable the company to store trains at the southerly end of the line overnight and to repair them there, without having to run all of their trains to the Sullivan Square shops, as formerly, except the few which the Amory Street shop, near Dudley Street, accommodate.

The new arrangement also will guard against possible scarcity of cars in case trouble is experienced, as has been the case before, with the drawbridge at Charlestown.

## RECIPROCAL MOTOR LAW IS ADVOCATED

Rhode Islanders Embarrassed by Lack of Courtesy to Visitors

PROVIDENCE, March 6 (Special Correspondence)—Rhode Island motorists, who in all parts of the American continent have been embarrassed by the indifference of their own State to reciprocal automobile laws, see the first step toward alleviating this embarrassment in a bill in the General Assembly to effect a comprehensive acknowledgment of rights of tourists from other states.

Action toward reciprocity has been induced by the attitude of the Massachusetts authorities in strictly enforcing the code in that State as it affects drivers from non-reciprocating states. Rhode Island feels this enforcement all the more keenly because of its proximity. The Rhode Island law allows non-residents to operate cars for a period of 10 days in one year. The Massachusetts law allows motorists to operate in that State for the same length of time that the state in which the visiting car is licensed allows Massachusetts cars to operate.

The Massachusetts law has been found to be so much more advantageous than the Rhode Island law that some motorists, doing business that requires the use of cars in both states, prefer to register these cars in Massachusetts. They may do this by qualifying with a place of abode or business in Massachusetts for over 30 days of the calendar year. Otherwise, persons or firms, using Massachusetts roads and having only Rhode Island licenses, are, after 10 days, liable to arrest in Massachusetts.

Rhode Island motorists were so commonly driving into the neighboring state without sharing in the upkeep of its roads that the motor vehicle code enforcement officials required action. So many complaints came to the Rhode Island authorities of the inconvenience occasioned by the attitude of the Massachusetts officials that the Board of Public Roads asked for amendment to the law to accord car owners from Massachusetts and other states the privileges that preferable laws in these states allow already.

## DISBARMENT CASE DATE IS PROPOSED

Coakley Counsel Thinks March 20 Altogether Too Soon

Judge Charles F. Jenney in the Supreme Judicial Court took under advisement today the motion of Robert G. Dodge, counsel assigned by Attorney-General Allen to handle the disbarment cases against Daniel H. Coakley and Joseph C. Pelletier, for a trial assignment on March 20. Mr. Pelletier, removed district attorney, was not in court and was not represented. W. Minot Hurd represented Mr. Coakley and stated that Mr. Coakley was out of town.

Mr. Hurd thought March 20 altogether too soon to begin the disbarment hearing. Mr. Dodge remarked that, because of the publicity given the matter so far, Mr. Coakley must certainly be aware of matters pending against him, and Mr. Hurd answered that he did not see what that had to do with an early assignment of a trial date.

Mr. Dodge stated that he understood that a move was to be made in the Tufts disbarment hearing also, but Judge Jenney said Leland Powers and Melvin M. Johnson had seen him and nothing would come up today.

Mr. Dodge also moved that the Pelletier case be assigned to follow immediately after the Coakley hearing.

## SCHOOL ESTIMATES CUT IN LAWRENCE

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 7 (Special)—Included in the municipal budget announced yesterday is an item of \$330,000 for the school department. The amount asked for was \$380,000, but Mayor Mahoney, in cutting down the budget, cut \$30,000 from the school estimates. Several new schools are being erected and Superintendent Sheridan says that with these in use, together with the proposed addition to the high school, the 12,000 children in local schools will not need afternoon sessions, necessary at the present time on account of limited seating capacity.

For the first time in 10 years, Superintendent Sheridan stated, there are more boy students in the high school than girls. The reason as given by the school head is that the boys of the high school like the contact with the men teachers because as a rule men teachers get closer to boys of high school age than women instructors.

New Leader of Ontario Liberals  
TORONTO, March 7 (Special Correspondence)—Francis Wellington Hay, M. P., North Perth, by a unanimous vote of the Liberal convention now in progress in this city, was chosen leader of that party for the Province of Ontario. Mr. Hay was first elected to the Legislature in 1916. He became chief Liberal whip in 1918 and acting leader after the resignation of Mr. Hartley Dewart in 1921.

## CHOICE OF ENVOY TO BERLIN LAUDED

State Department Official Tells of Needs of Diplomatic Service

The appointment of Alanson B. Houghton, a native of Cambridge, as Ambassador to Germany, was described yesterday by William R. Castle, Jr., acting chief of the division of western European affairs of the State Department, as a happy choice. Mr. Castle's statement was made during the course of a talk before the members of the National Civic Federation on "The State Department and Its Foreign Service." The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. L. Carter Fenn, 238 Beacon Street.

"An excellent one," said Mr. Castle. "He can do more than any other man in America to smooth out the tangled relations between America and Germany."

### Envoys Mostly Capable Men

Mr. Castle's praise of the qualifications of Mr. Houghton, who will leave for his new post as soon as the Berlin Government is able to send an Ambassador to Washington, came during a discussion of the general duties of the division of which Mr. Castle is head. Part of his duties, Mr. Castle said, was to instruct the newly appointed American ambassadors and ministers to foreign posts in the duties and requirements of their positions.

Sometimes, he said, the material selected was not of the best for diplomatic purposes and yet, while many persisted in the idea that all American official representatives abroad took their jobs for social purposes and assumed duties no more onerous than those which called for the wearing of white spats and gardenias, this was not true in a majority of cases.

"For the most part, our foreign representatives are hard-working, capable men, who accomplish things little understood by the general public," he said.

Mr. Castle described for his audience the practical workings of the Department of State, dealing with the functions of every bureau and division from the office of secretary down. Touching on the work of the office of the solicitor for the department, Mr. Castle said that the chief of that office informed him when, as a lawyer, he had tried to expedite the settlement of claims growing out of the World War, that he must remember—that the claims growing out of that war amounted to more than ten times the amount of all other claims for that war.

"And," he added, "said Mr. Castle, 'we haven't yet paid all the claims that have not out of the War of 1812.'"

The total cost of operating the State Department and the Foreign Service for several years could be met by the cost of one battleship, Mr. Castle said. For the current fiscal year Congress appropriated \$1,137,160 for the State Department and \$1,162,340.09 for the Foreign Service, a total of \$2,299,500.09. The receipts of the department were \$10,252,036.62, which represents fees for passports, visas and consular services.

### Pay of Diplomats

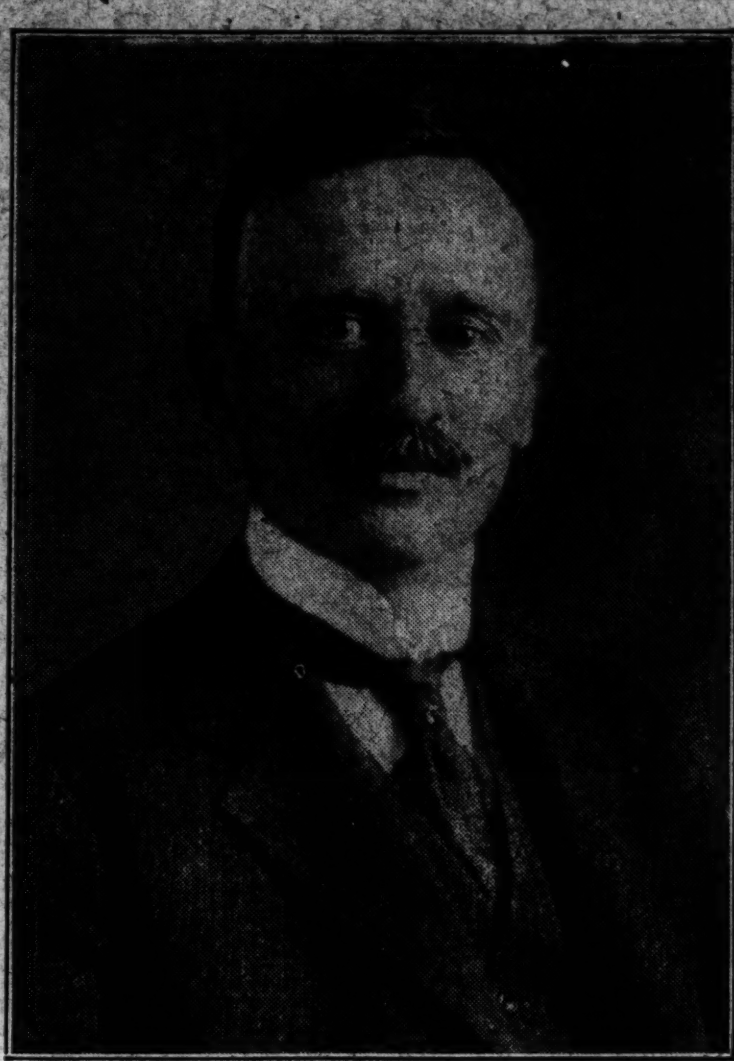
Mr. Castle discussed the old problem of developing a system whereby American diplomats will receive pay commensurate with their services and also a guarantee of promotion in the event of faithful and capable service.

"In 1782," Mr. Castle said, "our agent at The Hague (he was not a minister then) 'received a salary of \$1,100, which was what all our foreign agents received at that time. Today our Minister at The Hague receives a salary of \$10,000, or exactly \$100 less than his predecessor of 140 years ago.'"

"Our secretaries of legations and ambassadors receive from \$2,500, their private salary, to \$4,500 a year. Our ministers receive \$10,000 and our ambassadors \$17,500. The salaries of our secretaries should be raised so they may live in decent circumstances abroad; which they cannot do unless they have means other than their salaries—an undemocratic system."

"But I am not so much concerned over the salaries, as bad as they are. If we could only insure men that they would be promoted; I am not at all crank on the subject of promotion, and feel that only those who are capable should be promoted, but if we could only hold out hope of advancement in the service we could get much better men."

Americans Detained as Immigrants  
NEW YORK, March 7 (United Press)—Nineteen Americans who fought for Spain against the Moors in Africa are detained at Ellis Island as immigrants. Officials say they forfeited their citizenship by enlisting in Spain's foreign legion. The cases will be taken up at Washington.



William R. Castle Jr.

Assistant in State Department who talked to Boston audience

## WOMEN SHOW GREAT INTEREST IN STATE'S TOWN ELECTIONS

Women Candidates Also Are Successful in Plainfield, Dedham, Watertown, Rockport, Northboro, Wakefield, Saugus, and Gardner

Many of the town elections in Massachusetts yesterday brought out a very large number of voters, owing, apparently, to the interest of women voters both in town affairs and in the candidates. There were actually few women candidates and many of those whose names were on the ballots were defeated.

Women candidates were, however, successful in some places. In Plainfield, for example, Mrs. C. L. Beale was elected a constable. In Dedham, Mrs. Ruth T. Wright won as a candidate for library trustee. In Watertown, Miss Mary F. Dorney, Democrat, was elected to the school board, defeating Arthur F. Gray, Republican, who has been a member of the board for seven terms. In Rockport, Mrs. Lois Sherbourne was re-elected town treasurer and tax collector without opposition, and Helen W. Mackey was elected an auditor, being the first woman to hold this office. In Northboro, Mrs. Fannie J. Pilley won a place on the school board. In Wakefield, Miss Florence L. Bean and Miss Elizabeth F. Ingram were unopposed for trustees of the town library. In Saugus, Mrs. Rose V. Danforth and Mrs. Mabel L. Carter were elected members of the school committee by a close vote.

### Gardner Holds Last Town Election

Gardner held its last town election, the voters deciding for city government. As the 39th city in Massachusetts, Gardner will be the "littlest sister" in population, having 16,791 inhabitants according to the 1920 federal census. The first city election will be held on the first Monday in December. The first woman to contest for a town office in Gardner, Mrs. Carlotta F. Rice, was elected an overseer of the poor. In Cohasset, where women sought the defeat of Harry E. Mapes, for nine years chairman of the board of selectmen, because of his defense of an inn said to be objectionable, their efforts were unsuccessful. Mr. Mapes being elected by 630 votes to 609 for his opponent, Eugene M. Tower.

### Names Mr. Leatherman

Lawrence Leatherman, assistant special agent in charge of the Boston office of the Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, was today ordered by William J. Burns, director of the Bureau of Investigation, to take charge of the office, displacing Charles A. Bancroft, formerly special agent in charge.

by Robert B. Ward, defeated for selectman by one vote. A recount will be asked in Lexington also by two opponents of Albert H. Burnham, who had only two votes more than the nearest opposing candidate. At Westwood, Herbert Bonney won as a candidate for selectman by one vote over Robert B. Ward, candidate for reelection.

### New Moderator in Rockland

At the town meeting in Norton, Vinton I. Reynolds, candidate for selectman, was arrested by the chief of police, charged with distributing unsigned political circulars. A number of Mr. Reynolds' supporters accompanied him as he was taken to Attleboro, eight miles away, where he was placed under bonds. He returned to the Norton town meeting and continued his fight against the local administration but was defeated in Braintree, the heaviest vote in the history of the town was cast, and the election of Edward Avery as Selectman caused a wild celebration with red lights and music, culminating in a series of false fire alarms. In Rockland a new moderator was elected for the first time in 38 years, James H. Hunt succeeding Edward Mulready.

Watertown for the first time in its history elected three Democratic selectmen, John A. Collins, Albert B. Hall and Edward D. Holland, who defeated Charles E. Fay, Ernest K. Ingalls and G. Frederick Robinson. Most of the other Republican candidates in Watertown won. In Dedham, Walter D. Parker, a veteran of the World War, defeated for tree warden, John T. Kennedy, who has held the office for 11 years. No license won as against license in the town elections generally, by apparently larger margins than in the election of a year ago. Scituate voted to make a general cut of 10 per cent in the salaries of town officers, and to reduce the pay of laborers on the highways from \$4.80 to \$4.30 a day.

## AMERICAN GOODS GET SIDETRACKED

Worcester Chamber of Commerce Complains of Methods Employed by Germans

WORCESTER, Mass., March 6 (Special Correspondence)—Investigations made by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce convince that organization that American-made goods are not receiving a square deal among certain interests in Germany.

The chamber has received a number of letters asking its assistance in the establishment in Germany of selling agencies for American products. As a general rule, a list of manufacturers of certain commodities is requested. The chamber has followed up some of these requests and almost invariably has found that establishment of these agencies in Germany has been followed by a campaign for the sale of home-made goods of a similar character. The contract with the American manufacturer, covering the sale of a certain amount of goods, is carefully kept and the drive on home goods immediately follows.

Manufacturers here and elsewhere also have received letters proposing a course that would permit a German manufacturer to make American goods in Germany to sell in competition with American-made goods. These letters, however, have been given little attention, and as far as is known no Worcester manufacturer has taken the bait. A sample of one of these letters follows:

"You have recently received from us a card in reference to 'Helping Germany to Come Back.' In this connection you realize that labor conditions in Central Europe make obvious that it might be advantageous to have some of your products manufactured there."

"Be that as it may, we know that you are interested in, at least, securing questions of tentative quantities."

"The writer personally is more or less familiar with your product, and inasmuch as he is booked to sail for Europe in company with others of this organization, he suggests that you permit us to secure manufacturing figures for reproducing your article in Germany for resale in America. For that purpose we suggest that you provide us with a sample, and in addition thereto, specifications and plans that would help us in quickly obtaining the information."

## BOSTON CENTENNIAL PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Celebration of Boston's one-hundredth anniversary as a city by display of the city flag from April 19 to May 1, the actual anniversary date of the city's incorporation, and by a meeting in Faneuil Hall on the afternoon of April 19, at which Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will speak and Mayor Curley will preside, is announced as part of the program designed by Boston's Centennial Committee.

On the evening of April 19 an open-air community festival on Boston Common is proposed, with band concerts, motion pictures and an address by Mayor Curley as the features.

The Centennial Committee has asked the Boston Historical Society to arrange a special public exhibition of its historical material, to continue on view from April 19 till May 1.

Mrs. Mead to Discuss Conference  
Results of the recent conference on Limitation of Armament will be discussed by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Brookline, at the Boston Y. M. C. A. next Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Mead attended the open sessions of the Conference.

## The Washington Observer

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### Washington, March 6.

HERE has just arrived in Washington an important British military mission, charged with the task of studying the latest American methods of chemical warfare (gas), tanks, tractors and field artillery. The mission is headed by Col. M. L. Wilkinson of the Royal Artillery, and includes Capt. J. D. Pratt, of the famed Gordon Highlanders, and Paymaster Capt. Charles Rotter, of the Admiralty. Arrangements have been made by the War Department to show the visitors Edgewood Arsenal and Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland, and the headquarters of our Chemical Warfare Service—in addition to Camp Benning, Ga., where there is a school for infantry officers, and Fort Sill, Okla., where the field artillery school is situated.

In view of the foregoing it is interesting to remember that the United States Army is about to shrink its own intelligence service abroad. Owing to the cut in the War Department budget it has been found necessary to abolish United States military attachés at The Hague, Brussels, Stockholm, Bern, Budapest, Prague, Cairo and Quito.

Chief Justice Taft was at the White House this morning to present to the President a British nobleman, Lord Richard Plantagenet Neville. Lord Richard is stationed on North American soil, being "Comptroller of the Household" to the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada. His mission to Washington and the United States is to arouse American interest in a project to establish a great foundation in memory of Sir Arthur Pearson.

Armenia will have its day in court on Capitol Hill tomorrow. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will hold hearings on a resolution introduced by John Jacob Rogers, Representative from Massachusetts, ranking member of the committee, dealing with the plight of the Christian peoples of Turkey. Ever since the French garrison withdrew from Cilicia, in Asia Minor, last year, in consequence of the celebrated Franco-Turkish agreement of Angora, President Harding and Secretary Hughes have been literally bombarded with requests for action on behalf of Armenia. The Rogers resolution asks

for a "moral protest by the United States to the Young Turk National Government at Angora." It further petitions the President to invite, if feasible, Great Britain, France and Italy to join in a conference for the formation of an Armenian nation.

For a deliberative body which plumes itself on its dignity, the Senate of the United States presented an incongruous aspect today. The tactics of the Democratic opposition in frustrating action on the conference treaties were conducted almost in a spirit of levity. On many occasions senators on the minority side of the House audibly chuckled as recurring ways and means were found, following Senator New's speech on the four-power treaty, of blocking progress in the direction of further discussion. Lodge was visibly annoyed, but kept his temper.

Do Americans harbor more resentment than the other branch of the English-speaking family—the British? Dr. Karl Lang, the German Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, and the other members of the embassy staff in Massachusetts Avenue are understood to feel that the "ice" of reconciliation is far harder to break than it was in London. One of the reasons assigned for the delay in naming a German ambassador to the United States is said to be the desire to await a "thaw." The society columns of the Washington newspapers report occasional entertainments by the German diplomats and "at home" parties by their wives, but the occasions are few and far between when any of them appear in the guise of guests.

The executive committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards were received by President Harding at the White House today. They were addressed by Secretary Hoover, on the "ice" of the nation, and devoted themselves to a strenuous program of professional topics at their meeting. Delegates tonight are holding an "experience meeting" designed to bring out the weak or was of real estate conditions throughout the country. Realty men are said to be looking ahead at the Real Act (the District of Columbia Real Estate Law) lest it may assume national proportions at the hands of Congress.

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For the first time we are able to offer this season a series of really practical side-gore models—shoes that combine the glove-fit, which is the great appeal of the plastic side-gore—with genuine beauty of outline and pattern. Here are two examples—

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# The Irish Players Again Captivate Boston

## "The White-Headed Boy" at the Hollis

Hollis Street Theater—First Boston performance of Lennox Robinson's comedy, "The White-Headed Boy," acted by the Irish Players from the Abbey Theater, Dublin, under the management of Charles Dillingham. The engagement is for two weeks. The cast:

Mrs. Georgehan, Maureen Delany  
George, Sidney Morgan  
Peter, Harry Hutchinson  
Kate, Norah Desmond  
Jane, Gertrude Murphy  
Baby, Christine Hayden  
Dennis, May Fitzgerald  
Donough Brosnan, J. A. O'Rourke  
John Duffy, Arthur Sinclair  
Della Duffy, Gertrude Murphy  
Hannah, Christine Hayden  
Aunt Ellen, Maureen Delany

At, but it was a grand evening. If the Irish Players had never been heard of in Boston, the audience at the Hollis would have surrendered in a gale of laughter before the first act of "The White-Headed Boy" was half over. The play is a comedy of the first order, and it was a renewal of the pleasure this same company provided when they opened the Plymouth Theater with four weeks of repertoire, 12 years ago. It was like a welcome home to the city where these players appeared for their first American engagement.

Some familiar faces—and voices—were missing to be sure! O'Donovan and Miss Allgood are acting in London while Kerrigan is appearing in another play in America—but O'Rourke of the unrivaled brogue is here with Miss Maureen Delany who did not come on the first visit, for good measure. Sidney Morgan of the original company is present, and the chief comedian of all these years of the Abbey company, Arthur Sinclair.

All the players, new and old, acted Mr. Robinson's delightful folk comedy with the perfection of ensemble and spontaneous gusto that have made them famous. Here is a company that has made dramatic history, the company that has been the core of the whole new school of Irish drama. Some of these players were the first to act the characters in the plays by Lady Gregory, William Butler Yeats and John Millington Synge.

Their play is by the witty dramatist who supplied them with "The Patriot" and other inimitable comedies in their repertoire. "The White-Headed Boy" is a typical Abbey Theater play in its general style, though it stands almost alone among a list of many one-act and two-act plays, in providing a whole evening's entertainment. Instead of the old Irish kitchen setting that was, so ingeniously adapted to many different stories, the setting of the new play, rather closely conforms to the full stage picture playgoers are accustomed to.

The stage is set to represent the parlor of Mrs. Georgehan's home in Ballycolum. On the plaster walls are hanging enlargements of the family photographs and on the mantel over the fireplace is a child dog among other objects d'art. Fairly prosperous, it would seem, are the Georgehans, as village folk go, for there is a piano. Oil lamps light the place, one with a green metal shade being hung above the table which is being set, as the curtain rises, for a feast on the village-baked sheep and the darling of the family, Dennis. The rest of the family eat in the kitchen, but this night Dennis' fond mother prepares his meal in the best room.

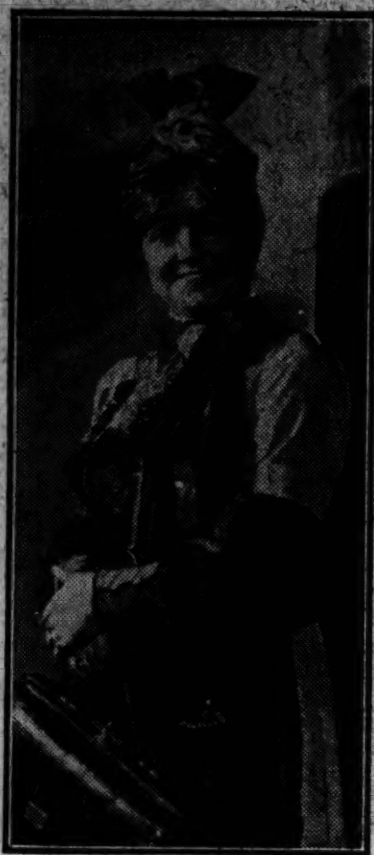
It is quickly made plain that Mrs. Georgehan's eldest son, George, and her four daughters do not share their mother's admiration for Dennis. They are in open revolt, in fact, at the prospect of sacrificing their prospects any longer to the white-headed boy, as darlings of families are called in those parts, may be kept on at Trinity College, where he has faked his final examinations now three times. He shall be packed off to Canada, George declares, leaving the rest of them to make what little they may of hopes long deferred.

When Dennis arrives he is as indignant at his brother and sisters for taking him from college as they are at him for wasting their heritage. "Did I ever claim to be clever?" he cries, in effect. "Did I want to go to Dublin to learn to be a doctor? No. It was all of you, mother alone, who told me I must have a fine education." He refuses to go off to Canada, there to begin as a common laborer. He refuses to marry his village sweetheart, Della Duffy, and take her with him, though George offers to buy passage for both. He'll go to Dublin and make his own way, somehow. Except his dear mother, he would be glad to be rid of her.

Here was trouble indeed, and no one could see a way out, for the darling Dennis could not be allowed to go off to Dublin alone. It is Aunt Ellen, who evolves a fine scheme. She was always a woman with grand ideas, thanks to being a great reader and one who talked much about what she read. Instead of letting the neighbors know that Dennis was being packed off to Canada, a failure, why not give out that he was leaving to take a fine position with a rich relative of hers? And this is the story that spreads quickly around the village of Ballycolum.

It was a grand plan, indeed, but it reckoned without Dennis, who stubbornly refuses to marry Della, unless he can support her, and without Della's formidable father, John Duffy, who sees in the reports of Dennis' good fortune a chance to bring a profitable branch of promise suit. The rest of the play shows how Duffy maneuvers his advantage, how the Georgehans struggle to outgeneral him, and how, in the end, he triumphs out of the whole serio-comic complication. How all this is done must be left for future playgoers to find out, for much of the fun lies in the surprising turns taken by the plot, as well as in the rich embroidery of Celtic wit and humor, and the comedy that arises from the interplay of the sharply contrasted characters.

Successful as it was, it was a regular Irish Players' evening. The laughter was nearly continuous, thanks to the graphic setting of Arthur Sinclair and the crafty Duffy. Miss O'Neill as the



Miss Maureen Delany

As Aunt Ellen in "The White-Headed Boy"

prattling Aunt Ellen, Sidney Morgan as the indignant elder brother, Maureen Delany as the doing mother, and Arthur Sinclair as the insouciant Dennis; not forgetting every other one in the cast, all of whom did good work. It was pleasant to hear the good talk of these players again, so careful in pronunciation, yet without pedantry, and saturated with lilting cadences and the tang of the bog. A grand evening, surely.

## "ROLLO'S WILD OAT" AT THE ST. JAMES

St. James Theater—"Rollo's Wild Oat," a comedy in three acts by Clare Kummer. Presented at the St. James Theater by the Boston Stock Company. The cast:

Hewston, Lucille Adams  
Rollo Webster, Walter Gilbert  
Mr. Stein, Harold R. Chase  
Goldie MacDuff, Clara Moore  
George Lucas, Florence Roberts  
Mrs. Park Gales, Frank Charlton  
Thomas Skitterling, David Munroe  
Aunt Lane, Viola Roach  
Horatio Webster, Ralph Remley

The promise left by a charming Boston day was fulfilled at the St. James Theater last night. Had Plumpy Shute been there to make the record in his diary he would undoubtedly have written "brilliant and fair." It was a pleasant night for both audience and actors, and served to prove that there is much in the matter of selection after all, and that blanks do not always fall in pairs or in threes.

Rollo's wild oar is not so very wild, nothing more than an irrepressible desire to play Hamlet. The play is delightfully airy and natural, and it was as cleverly acted, all things considered, as it is cleverly conceived and written. It is a Kummer comedy. It has many of the familiar marks in incident and in dialogue, and it will wear through the week and leave many a wish to see it again. But it is a bit too long for even a courageous and industrious company in stock, although the work is well distributed, and as equally shared as the work of a play can be.

The honors were fairly even, if such an estimate is fair where one or two parts stand out somewhat prominently. Miss Moore's, despite her assumed diffidence, could not fail to convince those who heard and saw her that she would be a charming "Ophelia," and Miss Roberts, in her deferential helpfulness of the younger "actresses," made one feel that she too could read the lines with very clear understanding.

Mr. Gilbert, as a caricature of the "Melancholy Dane," left his audience in some doubt, evidently with intent, as to just how he would have spoken "the big piece" had not his testy grandfather (Mr. Remley) snatched him from his "career" by subterfuge. And Mr. Remley was irascible, just as grandfathers are mistakenly supposed to be, but with a delightfully tender spot which was not hard to find. Miss Roach, the charming maiden aunt; Miss Adams, the sentimental sister; Mr. Bosworth, "always an actor," Mr. Chase, Mr. Kent, and all the others, lent just the supporting atmosphere the play required. So Plumpy Shute would have been exactly right.

## EVENING SCHOOLS TO CLOSE APRIL 11

Boston evening schools will close for the year on April 11, by vote of the Boston School Committee at a meeting held in school headquarters last evening. Classes in practical arts were ordered to be established in the Mary Hemenway district.

John J. Mahoney, submaster of the Dudley School, was transferred to a similar position in the Samuel Adams district, East Boston. Elizabeth M. Merz was transferred from the Hugh O'Brien to the Lowell School and Mary C. Doherty from the Samuel Adams to the Hugh O'Brien. Evelyn L. Barrows of the Sherwin was granted leave of absence for study and travel until June 23. Ellen S. Keegan and Olive A. Beveridge were appointed to the Hyde Park High School.

"The House of Comedy" Berkson Bros. Women's Apparel 118-119 Main St., Boston City, Ma.

## Sir Harry Lauder at Boston Opera House

Sir Harry Lauder renewed his acquaintance with Boston last night. He opened a week's engagement at the Boston Opera House and, for the first time in his numerous visits here, introduced an American flavor into his program by singing a new song entitled "I Know a Lassie Out in O-H-I-O," a song with a sprightly melody and captivating words.

This he followed with "O'er the Hill to Ardenly," which tells of the fun he had at a shepherd's "persecution," at which the shepherds turned out in their "thousands." And he was one of the "thousands." Without orchestral accompaniment, he sang "Home of Mine," a sentimental song reminiscent of the "Wee Hoose Mang't Heather." And then he drew from his old stock "There is Somebody Waiting for Me," "The Safest of 'em," "When I Was Twenty-One," and "I Think I'll Get Wed in the Summer Time."

Sir Harry did not show quite the dash and verve of his earlier days. The rough-shod tactics of the miner are still there, but they have been toned down by contact that has come with higher social classes. Even his program is inclined toward the sentimental rather than the sprightly, although it has lost none of its finesse. Fidelity to detail has been a watchword of Lauder ever since he stepped on the stage; and the types he impersonated might be found any day in the Cannongate, the Cowgate or the Gallowgate.

Blessed with a voice of rare quality and an aptitude for public speaking, he cannot resist the temptation to take advantage of a suitable point in the patter to drive home a needed reform. "Singing makes ye contented," he said, "and we need more contentment at the present time. There has been too much strife and talk of strife. We've tried war and it was a failure. Now let's forgive even if we can't forget. Let us go back to the old gospel of the brotherhood of man."

Sir Harry has many imitators and no peers. Earlier in the evening there was a good vaudeville program. From the land of Omar Khayyam came Kharum, a Persian pianist, whose offerings showed a wonderful mastery of the technique of the instrument. The Novelty Clintons gave an extraordinary jumping act; Cleo Gascoigne, a diminutive prima donna, sang "Bonnie Sweet Bessie" as well as a number of modern songs; W. E. Ritchie & Co. appeared in an amusing cycling act, while Harry Moore made beautiful designs with paper in an act entitled "Tearing His Way."

## B. F. Keith's

Gus Edwards' fifteenth annual song revue, labeled "A Fountain of Youth," featuring Alice and Hazel Furness and Chester Frederick, heads a long and fairly interesting vaudeville program at B. F. Keith's theater this week. The Furness girls are a second edition of the Duncan sisters, with singing voices that harmonize and features of remarkable similarity. The act itself provides an ever-changing scene of gorgeous costumes and colors and Edwards worked indefatigably in his efforts to please. "Sandy," a little Scotch immigrant and billed as a protégé of Gus Edwards, made a decided favorable impression with imitations and songs of Harry Lauder. He has an engaging manner and an irresistible laugh and later on in the evening Mr. Edwards introduced him in his own revue. The remainder of the bill included Eddie Ross, a blackface comedian, with a fine voice and clever use of the banjo; Florence Tempest and Bobby Watson, comedy dancers; Franklin and Charles in feats of strength; Ralph C. Bevin and Flint in humorous dialogue and Andre Vivian, a toe dancer, appearing in a Parisian skit.

## Majestic Theater

If the measure of success in vaudeville is "something new" the program at the Shubert-Majestic this week is well endowed with that quality. Charming as ever, Adele Rowland heads the bill with a pleasing new song or two to add to her still beloved "Alice Blue Gown," called forth by the audience as an encore last night. Outstanding in its novelty is the offering of Tameo Kajiya, a Japanese, who, with extraordinary multi-dexterity, writes backward, forward and upside down, reads the newspaper, converges with the audience and extracts cube roots, all at one and the same time. Harriette Lee and Ben Ryan are deserving of more than mere mention. Miss Lee doing an interesting and amusing character bit above the usual in a turn that relies on humorous patter. The Pickfords contribute a melange of comedy juggling, tumbling and legerdemain. "Sailor" Bill Kelly adds song and story; Charles T. Aldrich rapidly impersonates a list of notables; Ray Hughes is "just funny"; the ever-present synopsized "melody" is provided for the

The Junior Miss Her Shop —On the Fifth Floor where Suits, Dresses and Coats are made to order. —The annual types that you cannot find anywhere. Trill coats and dresses, and clever three-piece suits, and dress with brilliantly lined coats. \$45 to \$150. COATS—The age that wears clothes so well and here the "just right" thing in the most attractive tweeds of Scotch, English and Canadian origin. \$25 to \$65. HARTZFELD'S PETTING LANE KANSAS CITY

songs of Hattie Althoff and dancing of Carlos and Inez; and the Equill Brothers, described as "masters of equilibrium," live up to their name in topping off the bill.

## Boston Notes

Plays that continue engagements at Boston theaters include George Arliss in "The Green Goddess" at the Plymouth; "Lilium" with Joseph Schildkraut and Eva Le Gallienne at the Wilbur; "The Daughter of the House" at the Copley; Fred Stone in "Tip-Top" at the Colonel. Next week "The Detour" will be played at the St. James Theater and "The Heart of Maryland" at the Arlington Theater. "Dulcy" comes to the Hollis Street Theater in two weeks.

Mayor's Brother Is Treasurer John J. Curley, brother of Mayor Curley, was confirmed as treasurer of the City of Boston yesterday by two members of the Civil Service Commission, Chairman Payson Davis, dissenting. At the same meeting of the commission, by unanimous vote, the confirmation of Edmund L. Dolan to be City Collector in place of Edwin V. B. Parke was refused. The new treasurer was City Collector in Mayor Curley's first term from 1914 to 1918. For four years prior to that time he had been an assistant collector.



Photograph by Marceau

Edward Goodman

## ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR EVACUATION DAY

South Boston is completing arrangements for the one hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by General Howe and the British army, March 17, 1776. Edward G. Lennon is to be the chief marshal in the pageant. He is carrying out the arrangements for an unusual celebration under direction of the South Boston Citizens Association. The Evacuation Day committee soon will announce its formal program.

Historical exercises are to be held in the South Boston Municipal Building Sunday night. The annual dinner of the South Boston Citizens Association will be held in the same building on the night of March 16. Senator A. Owsley Stanley of Kentucky and Sherman L. Whipple of Boston are to be the principal speakers. The annual Evacuation Day parade will be held on the 17th.

Standard Oil of Nebraska The Standard Oil Company of Nebraska reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, a surplus of \$1,947,772, compared with \$3,780,446 in the previous year.

## Women's Sports Suits of Flawless Cut and Finish

Over the hills and far away the trail leads you, when the weather hints of Spring. Hiking with some companionable person and one of these snappy sports suits of tweed-cut and tailored to a top-notch smartness. That spells the perfect combination for true sports.

The tweed Knicker Suit illustrated has the long tailored coat with narrow kid belt. In light and dark gray. Sizes 16 to 38. Price \$59.50.

Another style of tweed Knicker Suit in light gray and tan mixtures and dark gray mixtures. Sizes 16 to 44. Priced at \$25.00.

Separate Skirts to match the \$25.00. Suits are priced at \$10.00.

THIRD FLOOR Emery, Bird, Thayer Company KANSAS CITY

## Edward Goodman, Father of American Cooperative Theater

AS the best things in the theater during the past six or eight years have either been done or inspired by Cooperative, Community or Little Theater Movements, it seems fitting that something should be said of the man who for four years was director of the Washington Square Players, that organization to which may be traced so much of the best that is in the American theater today.

I phoned Mr. Goodman, and asked if I might have an interview with the Father of the Cooperative Theater in America. He laughed heartily and said: "That is a large maternity, but if there is anything that I can tell you of interest I shall be delighted. Come and see me."

I called on Mr. Goodman and told him that I thought that the story of the origin of the Washington Square Players ought to be on record, and that I should be very grateful if he would tell me the exact details of its first formation. Mr. Goodman said: "The Washington Square Players was

experiment in; several of us got together and began raising funds with which to start things; in a short time the name Washington Square Players came into existence."

The Search for a Home "When we were about ready to make our first attempt, the man changed his mind about letting us have the hall. Still filled with our enthusiasm, we tried to rent a stable in MacDougal street—the same stable, by the way, that was afterwards occupied by the Provincetown Players. Immediately upon attempting to put a small theater into a stable, we came in conflict with the fire laws, the police laws, etc., with the result that we found that we were not able to engage the stable. About that time we learned that the Band Box Theater on East Fifty-Seventh street was available and we joined forces and rented it. Our problems and discouragements in the beginning were tremendous, but I will only dwell on that subject long enough to say that I doubt if I would have had the courage to continue had it not been for the enthusiastic cooperation of Miss Ida Raub, the actress.

Our organization was purely cooperative; we all went out to raise subscriptions—\$5 for 12 performances; the best seats were 50 cents; everyone worked in the day time at something else. The actors and actresses—many in the movies—gave their services unselfishly to the cause. That is the life and fine spirit of a cooperative theater. Nearly every one in connection with the theater eventually came into his own financially, but in the beginning no one received any salary."

The First Performance "I should have told you of the very first performance ever given by the Washington Square Players. One evening a group of us were in the Brevort Hotel discussing our plans. (This was long before we knew about the Band Box Theater). We were talking over ways and means, when all of a sudden, 'Bobby Jones,' (Robert Edmund Jones), who was of the party, jumped up and said, 'Let's do it now! Let's go over to the book shop and give the first performance tonight.' We forthwith proceeded to do just that thing. We went over to the book shop (we knew the owner well) and holding our parts in our hands, gave the first performance—Helen Westley, who is now playing the Lion Tamer in 'He Who Gets Slapped,' was not in the first cast, because she had to be the audience that night and she was the only one in the audience."

"From the Band Box Theater, as you know, we moved to the Comedy Theater, and played there until conditions made it imperative that we close.

"In spite of newspaper reports to the contrary, we closed on account of the war, and for no other reason. There were only two members of our managerial organization who were outside the draft age. I myself, was in uniform three days after our closing performance—you see you cannot run a theater with all of your men gone to war."

## A Pathbreaking Theater

I asked Mr. Goodman what he considered the most important achievements of the Players; he said, "The fact that we opened up the way for others across the country to follow; hundreds of organizations sprung up all over the country; after we got well under way, at least 50 per cent of my

## A Plan for Young Artists

"I had always been dabbling around the theater as dramatic critic and writing plays—I was sure that I wanted to write plays—now I am sure that I do not. I had seen the Irish Players; had known what they had done for the playwright in Ireland, and I felt that some such an organization would by all means be welcome to America. I had a notebook filled with names of young actors and actresses, who wanted to act—young playwrights and scenic artists, who wanted to write plays and decorate the stage.

"I felt that some day we could get together and do some work worth while, unhampered by the commercial theater. I had told several people of my plan; one day a friend phoned me that a man had a large room or hall on the south side of Washington Square, that he would let such a group

mail used to consist of letters from people across the country wanting to know how they could start their organization. To such an extent was that true that I finally got put a form letter with which to reply.

The Theater Guild, which excellent organization is now presenting "John Ferguson"; "Mr. Pim Passes By"; "Lilium"; "He Who Gets Slapped," and "Back to Methuselah," is a direct descendant of the Washington Square Players, in fact, nearly all of the members of its original organization were members of the Players. We also had the pleasure of introducing to America several playwrights, actors, actresses, scenic artists, etc. We gave Eugene O'Neill his first Broadway production, as well as Philip Moeller, Susan Glaspell, and Zola Aikens. We helped Roland Young, José Ruben, Glenn Hunter, Katherine Cornell, Ralph Roeder, who is now with Copeau in Paris, and Arthur Hohl, to their prominent positions. Among the scenic artists, we are proud to point to Robert Locher, Rollo Peters, and Lee Simonson, as having had their first opportunity to express themselves through our organization."

"Will you please tell us, Mr. Goodman," I asked, "what your own stage plans are?" Mr. Goodman smiled, and said, "My plans are to see my dreams come true. I am naturally interested in developing a repertory theater. My production of 'The Pigeon' at the Greenwich Village Theater was made as the first of a series of plays that I intend to do. 'The Pigeon' has been received so well by the critics and public, that we move to the Frazee Theater next week. The date of my next production will depend a good deal upon the run of 'The Pigeon.' I learned many things from the Washington Square Players, experience that I shall hope to put into my new organization."

## Mr. Allen Asks Law Observance

Pleading for the support of public officials and a proper observance of the laws, Attorney-General J. Weston Allen, at a meeting of the Boston Baptist Social Union in the Ford Building last night, declared that when the people fully appreciate the danger of problems facing them they will not fail to support the law. The meeting was attended by about 600 members and guests, with President Charles W. Bailey presiding.

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## TO FIT STATE LAW TO VOLSTEAD ACT

Sub-Committee Named for Purpose—Other Activities of Legislature

Appointment of a subcommittee of the legislative committee on legal affairs to consider the state prohibition enforcement code, introduced to bring the prohibition enforcement laws of Massachusetts into harmony with the Volstead Act, was announced yesterday by Senator Elias D. Reed, chairman of the committee.

When the Shattuck order, providing for information and a ruling of the Attorney-General on the Sheppard-Towner Act and other federal subsidy measures came up in the Senate, Senator George D. Chamberlain moved an amendment extending the scope of the order. Consideration of the order and the amendment was postponed until Thursday.

In a message to the Legislature Governor Cox recommended that the bill passed by both Houses providing that savings banks may transmit money to foreign countries be amended to extend the privilege of using the banks for this purpose to all persons, rather than reserving it to depositors. He suggested that a small fee be allowed for the service in place of the provision of the original bill that the transmission shall be without profit. The measure was recommended to the committee on banks and banking.

An order providing investigation of the Essex county government with relation to expenditures was introduced by Senator Albert P. Wadleigh and referred to the committee on rules. Reference to the next annual session was reported on the bill to prohibit smoking by women in public in hotels and cafés.

Despite persistent attacks by the Boston Finance Commission on the accounting system of the city the committee on municipal finance reported to the House against any change in the system in Boston or Suffolk county.

The tax commissioner sent in his triennial apportionment of the state tax by counties. The apportionment for the next three years: Barnstable, \$8.16; Berkshire, \$25.76; Bristol, \$90.59; Dukes, \$1.53; Essex, \$107.23; Franklin, \$11.02; Hampden, \$82.60; Hampshire, \$13.20; Middlesex, \$174.06; Nantucket, \$3.97; Norfolk, \$90.56; Plymouth, \$35.19; Suffolk, \$291.03; Worcester, \$99.10.

With a view to obtaining information as to the possibility of extending the service of the Boston Elevated in cooperation with the Eastern Massachusetts system, Representative Shaw introduced an order asking seven questions on this subject of the Department of Public Utilities. It was referred to the Committee on Rules.

### Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

POLITICAL ebullition is active all over Massachusetts. The simmering is more acute in the third Congressional district than in many others, for the Republican Representative, Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge, is completing his fourth Congress and certain ambitious men of his party are anxious to make an essay in national politics in their own individual behalf.

Congressman Paige, it is related by the ambitious Republicans of the third district who want to have experience as representatives, was given his fourth term without formidable opposition because of his plea that he desired to serve at least one term in Congress under a Republican President and when the entire national administration was Republican.

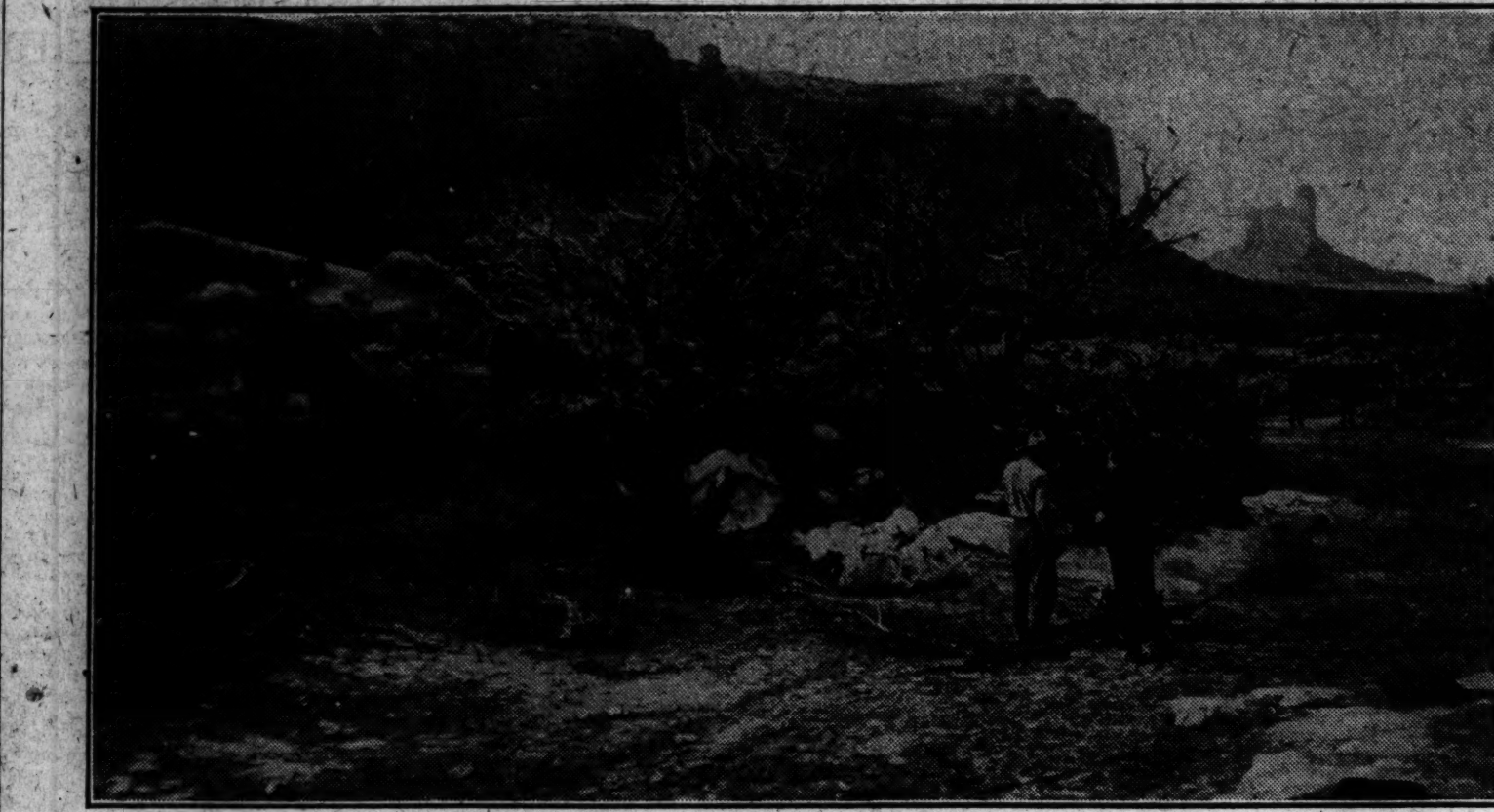
That seemed to be a reasonable request and so Arthur H. Lowe of Fitchburg in the northern part of the third district, gracefully doffed his hat, stood aside and said with all politeness and consideration: "Before me, my dear Congressman." Thus Calvin D. Paige was accorded unanimous party consent to continue in Congress yet another term.

This was two years ago. Mr. Paige, who is a manufacturer and member of many important industrial organizations, has served his two years in Washington, where the Republicans have been wielding the power. Now that spring is hastening apace, certain Republicans in the third district are mindful of Mr. Paige's position and believe he should step aside.

While Frank H. Foss of Fitchburg, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and J. Lovell Johnson, another well-known Fitchburg Republican, have been and are mentioned as available candidates to seek Mr. Paige's official congressional shoes, it is thought by many men expert in affairs in the third district, that Arthur H. Lowe will have a better argument why he should be nominated this time. His voluntary self-effacement two years ago doubtless will be recalled with effect.

State Senator Warren E. Tarbell of East Brookfield, in the central part of this third congressional district, is chock-full of political ambition and it may be that he will make a vigorous move to attract the Republican Congressional currents toward himself. One thing is certain, Senator Tarbell appreciates the advantage of making a political noise, as that course should smooth for him his way back to the State Senate if the Congressional field presents too great obstacles.

Mr. Lowe of Fitchburg has represented the cotton manufacturers of Massachusetts at the tariff conferences in Washington. He has a good grasp on national affairs as they affect Massachusetts and his district. When he declined to oppose Mr. Paige two years ago in the Republican primaries after receiving promising political ad-



Harvard archaeologists at work in Monument Valley, Arizona, where prehistoric relics were found

surances, he was named as one of the Massachusetts Presidential electors.

There remains abundant opportunity for the Republicans of the third district to think things over and then make a careful selection. One thing is very certain, they have abundance of good political material from which to make their selection.

### M. BERMAN BRINGS SUIT AGAINST LAWYER

Myer Berman of Boston, owner of the Higgins Hotel on Court street, in 1916 and 1917, brought suit yesterday against Attorney Daniel Coakley in the Supreme Court for \$50,000. Ber-



Baskets made by prehistoric people just as they were unearthed

man alleges that this sum was extorted from him by threats of indictment against him regarding the conduct of his hotel.

In the Pelletier trial the Berman case was one of those named in the charges against the former District Attorney. Attorney-General Allen charged Pelletier with aiding in the extortion of money. Attachments totaling \$100,000 have been secured by Berman upon Coakley's property, with the Old Colony Trust Company, the State Street Trust Company and Hornblower & Weeks named as trustees. Berman is represented by Attorney William H. Garland.

Berman claims that in October of 1916 Coakley, acting as his lawyer, told him that William J. Corcoran, Middlesex District Attorney, had complained to Pelletier of the conduct of the Higgins Hotel. Coakley advised him, Berman says, to pay \$35,000 demanded by Corcoran to satisfy Corcoran's client, who was alleged to be the complainant concerning conduct at the hotel. Berman says that the affair was a conspiracy between Coakley and Corcoran to extort money from him on trumped-up charges.

In July of 1917, Berman alleges, Coakley told him that the payment of \$15,000 was necessary to avoid prosecution by District Attorney Pelletier of him.

**Quincy Budget is \$1,716,573**  
QUINCY, Mass., March 7.—The city budget for 1922, while it totals \$1,716,573, is a saving of \$7897 over 1921. As reported to the City Council by the Mayor last night it carried nearly \$30,000 extra for the school committee, an item not under the Mayor's control but made necessary mostly by teachers' salary increases. An order for \$50,000 for the new high school building was taken from the able and carried, 6 to 3, on its final passage. The budget gives the Mayor's office \$2360, and \$6700 goes to the City Council.

## INFLUENCE OF AGRICULTURE ON NOMADIC PEOPLE SHOWN

Relics of Post-Basket Makers of Arizona Afford Unusually Good Opportunity to Study Effect of Cultivation of Soil on Advance of Race

Discovery of relics of a prehistoric American race, older than the Pueblo cliff dwellers and apparently direct descendants of the basket makers of northeastern Arizona, has attracted wide attention on the part of both archaeologists and laymen. This

single type of corn, believed to have first been received through a gradual and natural process of diffusion from the Mexican highlands. The post-basket makers raised not only corn, but squash and certain native grasses, although they are believed not to have had beans, which later Indian cultivated always with corn.

**Permanent Houses**  
The basket makers did not build permanent dwellings, and had no pottery, while the post-basket makers built houses with slab foundations and adobe superstructures, used a type of twine-woven bag, and made a rude, almost undecorated pottery. Both the basket makers and their lineal descendants are believed to have hunted extensively, and both were highly proficient in the art of basket weaving from grasses and fibers.

The number of thousands of years that has passed since the post-basket makers lived and worked in an Arizona not much different from that of today as far as climate is concerned, is a matter of guesswork. It has been estimated as 10,000 years, at half that time, and at even more. Study of the region is said by Mr. Guernsey to be still in its early stages, and further research work is to be pushed.

### MANY WORKING WOMEN ARE IDLE

Lady Astor Presides at Meeting of Women to Study Question

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Consultative Committee of British women's organizations, formed as a result of informal conferences of women which met in London last spring at Lady Astor's invitation, recently held an important all-day conference on unemployment among women. Both the women members of Parliament were present, the occasion marking the first public appearance of Mrs. Wintringham since her return last September.

Lady Astor, who presided, explained the raison d'être of the Consultative Committee as a general headquarters for considering matters affecting women and children. It was not a new society, and had no policy or program of its own, but sought primarily to be a clearing house of ideas. After two years' experience of

the House of Commons, she advised women to trust no party, but to bring their demands before all parties. One of the most important things from the women's point of view was that all parties in the State were looking for what the women wanted.

Speaking as the representative of a purely agricultural constituency, Mrs. Wintringham said that placing unemployed women on the land at the present juncture would be no solution of the problem. Agriculture was passing through very difficult times, and to train women to become efficient land workers was not so easily done now as during the war. The present condition of unemployment indicated a breakdown of the industrial machinery, and the failure to bring together supply and demand.

Mrs. Philip Snowden asserted that in the staple trades there was a larger number of unemployed women than men. In many cases these women were maintaining dependents in addition to themselves. She believed there was no national solution to the unemployment problem. She had discussed unemployment with business men of all classes, and the remedy each suggested was the same, alteration in foreign policy, a revision of the Peace Treaty, and a different attitude toward Russia.

Miss Maguire (Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries) stated that the chief causes of unemployment amongst women clerks were lack of a sufficient general education; undercutting by foreigners; and by former service men with pensions, who were willing to work for mere pin money; the replacing of skilled women in banks by boys or by so-called former service men who had never been out of the country.

The latter part of the conference was occupied with various proposals for the relief of unemployment among women. These included a demand for supplementary training during periods of unemployment, raising the present compulsory school-attendance age from 14 to 16 years, the presence of a woman representative at deliberations between representatives of former service men and the Joint Substitution Board, and the need for improved insurance schemes, both for industrial and professional women.

**Veterans Think Army Cut Sufficient**  
Boston members of the Military Order of the World War are against any limitation of armament beyond what has already been recommended at Washington. The Boston chapter of this order held a meeting last night at which Commander Carroll J. Swan presided over the 125 members present and adopted resolutions to that effect. The show given in the Colonial Theater for the benefit of the American Red Cross Veterans' Fund netted \$3400, the committee reported.

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## FOLIAGE BEAUTIFIES HOME, SAYS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Hemlock Hedges and Trees Showing Above House Line Praised by Miss A. B. Frishmuth at Pilgrim Hall Lecture

Flower bordered houses, exquisite green lawns, tulip gardens, blossoming orchards and rose beds in their natural coloring were thrown upon the screen at the lecture of Miss Anna Biddle Frishmuth, Boston landscape architect and horticulturist, on Saturday afternoon in Pilgrim Hall. This lecture was the first of a course on "Landscape Architecture" to be conducted by Miss Frishmuth, in connection with the Women's City Club. Miss Frishmuth has studied soils from Maine to Florida and specialized in the work in Massachusetts. During the war she was active in promoting war gardens, including those on Boston Common.

Miss Frishmuth says "The house in America is often wrongly selected to show principally architecture against the sky-line, instead of planning to have at least a little foliage appear over the house line, or as the English tell us, 'a house looks more comfortable in its setting, when situated on a hill.' When planting trees, don't try putting in too large ones, don't put manure near their roots, but rather put plenty of water in the hole and place the mature on the ground above. Plant trees sufficiently far away from the house to allow for plenty of light and air about it which will reward you with the added charm of attractive shadows in and about your home.

### Blossoming Orchards Cheap

"If trees are quite badly damaged it is best to put new ones in nearby and as soon as possible, as it is not likely that the old trees will make a satisfactory growth thereafter. "In transplanting evergreens do not shift the side which has been toward the north, but place it in the same position in its new location. It is well to remember that evergreens are affected more frequently from lack of mulching in winter than from the want of water in summer; also that birch trees like a light, fibrous soil and that poplars grow better than cedars and evergreens among city buildings.

"Apple trees and a lovely blossoming orchard may be had with practically little effort other than the initial planting, and they are worth it if only for their blossoms. Planting fruit and pine trees together gives a lovely contrast and balance and affords shade and green the year round."

"Vines," continued Miss Frishmuth, "give more interest if not planted to grow all one height, or to make a solid mass along the entire base of a building. The perennial vine called 'euonymus radicans' gives more growth and pleasure than any I know. Wisteria will ultimately pull down the chimneys of a house if allowed to climb about them. Climbing roses should be pruned after they have finished blossoming, as they bloom on the stalks of two years' growth rather than on those of the current year. A happily planted trellis work is a great addition to any grounds."

### Hemlock Hedge Praised

In discussing hedges, Miss Frishmuth recommends the hemlock, "It has the advantage of keeping its color the year round and if pruned two or three times a year will give a most satisfactory growth. Evergreen hedges make their best growth in spring and the time to trim them is in August, that they may have an opportunity to recover from the pruning before winter sets in. Do not plant a hedge too near a building if you wish things to

grow between, as in most cases the ground will become sour and nothing can exist there. Flowers planted near a hedge give a most attractive accent of color against it. Geometric designs in the planting of flower beds are perhaps the most satisfactory. Always plant things in a scale comfortable to the eye."

In conclusion, Miss Frishmuth counseled her listeners as follows: "In building your house, select a spot with the proper setting, have a tree-line rather than a sky-line and remember that buildings look uncomfortable without planting about them. In this connection it is wise to follow, if possible, the policy observed by the English, who plan to spend half as much on the cost and improvement of their grounds as on their buildings and to set aside a certain amount for the yearly upkeep of both."

## INCOME TAX RETURNS COMING IN SLOWLY

Approximately 175,000 federal income tax returns have been filed in the office of Malcolm E. Nichols, Collector of Internal Revenue, in the Little Building. There remain about 300,000 returns to be made, and the officials anticipate a rushing business in the seven days remaining to March 15, the last day for filing returns.

Mr. Nichols complains that many taxpayers are not attending to preparation of their own returns, but come to the revenue office without a figure or a word written on their blanks, and he again urges that the taxpayers prepare their own returns, or at least as much as they can.

### Legal Procedure to be Unchanged

Provision that future proceedings for removal brought against a district attorney or other elective officer would be tried by a jury instead of the Supreme Court was refused yesterday by the Legislative Committee on Judiciary. The bill was on the petition of Rep. John J. Heffernan and was supported by Joseph Pelletier, former district attorney of Suffolk County.

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## TERRORIST GROUP GRASPS AT SUPREMACY IN HUNGARY

Association Like the Italian Fascisti Is Under Control of Secret Military Organization Which Exercises Reactionary Power

BUDAPEST, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence).—The Awakening Hungarians recently held their General Assembly, when telegrams of sympathy were received from the Archduke Joseph and also Admiral Horthy, the Governor-General. The chairman, Dr. Hegedus, former Minister of Finance, stated in his opening address that this association had been formed in accordance with law and that it enthusiastically ranged itself on Admiral Horthy's side.

The Awakening Hungarians is a body very similar to the Orghesi of Germany, and the Fascisti of Italy. Like these organizations, it owes its inception and its enormous extension to nationalism as opposed to international Socialism and particularly to Communism. The origin of The Awakening Hungarians is to be found during the republic under Karolyi, when they were the Opposition with their monarchist tendency, their influence at that time being counterbalanced by the parties of the Left. Their great ascendancy, however, starts with the downfall of the Communist régime and the departure of the Rumanian army of occupation.

Then, because of their aim, "Awakening and maintaining the Christian National spirit, and its application for obtaining hegemony in Hungary, and the winning back of the integrity of the country," a large part of the Christian and Nationalist elements ranged themselves under their banner. Their first activity was directed against the Jewish and the Soviet Democrats in Hungary. Afterward the officers' detachments, with their leader, Hejjas, won predominance in influence in the association, and caused it to degenerate into a kind of mafia.

This association is exceedingly powerful, spread and organized as it is all over the country, with its central seat in Budapest. This central organization consists of a chairman, an executive committee, a central directorate, and a central committee. These elements pull the wires of all the sections throughout the country as well as the propaganda committees abroad. The executive committee is mostly composed of members of Parliament, professors of universities, large landowners, and officers, among the latter being Hejjas himself.

Terrorists Organized Besides this committee there is also a so-called Committee of Hundred, a secret civilian terrorist organization, and a special military organization that has secret statutes of its own. The activities of the association encroach upon all manifestations of social, economic and political life. Directly the followers of Hejjas obtained their predominance influence, they began their "national cleaning action" by assassinating opposition journalists, and driving all Jewish and non-Nationalist elements from their official functions.

The political activity of The Awakening Hungarians reaches very far. In the present National Assembly they have a great many followers, and for the next election, measures have already been taken for members of the association only to enter Parliament. To anyone who is acquainted with the ways of Hungarian elections in former times, it is quite clear that The Awakening Hungarians will be able to prevent any free election with the means at their disposal.

As for the Monarchist question, here the Legitimists prevailed in the beginning, but afterwards the followers of Hejjas deceived them with the so-called "free King election." The Awakening Hungarians are Ad-

miral Horthy's most efficient supporters, and therefore it is impossible for him to put a stop to their terrorist action. This was clearly evidenced on the occasion of Emperor Charles' coup d'état, when their military organization decided the fight before Budapest in Admiral Horthy's favor.

Contravention of Treaty The activity of the association abroad appears most patently in the organization of their Hungarian countrymen living in the neighboring states, and their connection with all anti-governmental movements in Czechoslovakia, Transylvanian Rumania, and other states. They have particularly strong affiliations in Germany and Italy, as well as with the Anti-Jewish Association of Vienna.

From a military point of view, the great significance of The Awakening Hungarians lies in the fact that the majority of the officers on the active list belong to the association as well as the special secret military organization created by Hejjas. This organization is subdivided into "front fighters," namely, soldiers of the great war, and those being instructed. The "front fighters" are constantly at the disposal of the head committee. They wear civilian clothing, the officers on the active list excepted.

The above statements clearly show that this association is acting in direct contravention of the clauses of the Treaty of Trianon.

The possibility of the existence of such an association, and the impunity with which it is acting, is an obvious proof of the absence of law and order in Hungary. Admiral Horthy, the Governor-General, and consequently the government itself, feel powerless against it.

### OLD IRISH LANGUAGE REQUIRED IN SCHOOLS

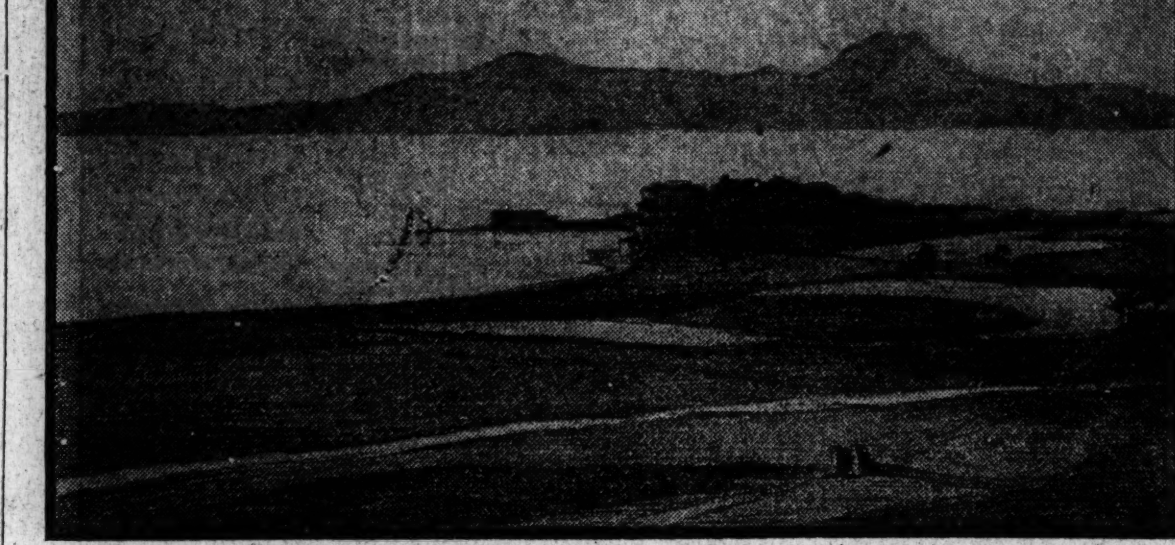
DUBLIN, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence).—The Irish Ministry of Education began its career by making such arbitrary regulations that all those engaged or interested in primary education in Ireland are breathlessly awaiting further developments. The first announcement was that the teaching of Irish would be compul-

## JAPANESE SCHOOLS STUDY SCOTTISH AUTHORS' WORKS

Commercial Mission on Visit to Edinburgh Pays Tribute to Scottish Professors—Mission Hopes to Strengthen Ties Between Tokyo and London

LONDON, Feb. 7.—(Special Correspondence).—It is but natural that missions from abroad should make London the aim and object of their visit and the center of their propaganda, and the Japanese Commercial Mission, which recently reached the shores of Great Britain, proved no exception to the rule. There was, however, this special point of interest about the Japanese mission, and that was its extreme activity and its determination to leave no stone unturned to make of the visit such a thorough investigation of British business and manufactures that the party could return to Japan with satisfaction to its members and the great mercantile community which it represented.

Imbued with the national Japanese characteristic of thoroughness, the mission penetrated as far north as Edinburgh, the ancient capital of Scotland, where they found a most



On the site of Carthage

## The Desolation of Carthage; The Dull Harems of Tunis

Of all misfits, my anticipations of Tunis and of Carthage were the most ludicrously wrong. I had thought of Tunis merely as the necessary resting place from which Carthage might be visited. Carthage itself would show us acres and acres of ruins noble even in decay. But my expectations were really reversed. In memory Tunis is the positive and Carthage the negative picture.

The name Tunis seems written in large letters of scarlet and gold and around it run illuminated designs of tropical gardens with arched pavilions of marble and mosaic, where you may lie in the shade and watch the blue Mediterranean beyond the flat roofs of the town. There are narrow streets whose high white walls are interrupted only by Saracenic gateways or windows barred with fantastic ironwork. There are narrow tunnel-like bazaars or souks—each trade having its own souk and each souk its own peculiar character. Here, as in the Arabian Nights, a charming tailor sits cross-legged with a rose behind his ear; silks and satins and gold embroideries heaped around him in rich tangles of color.

Tumbled Masonry, a Single Palm While Carthage, a name which runs in company with Tyre and Nineveh and Rome, that name is imprinted on memory in gaunt black letters, and the only illustration on its page shows a desolate foreshore, a few tumbled blocks of masonry, with a single palm silhouetted against the evening sky. Delenda est Carthago.

My long day at Carthage is recorded in my diary only by the two words "Punic Cisterns," while the pages headed Tunis are full of enthusiastic chatter. My companion's account of Carthage is less brief. He says: "It is only on the site of Carthage that it is difficult to believe in her former greatness. Byrsa is no stately Acropolis but an insignificant hill to which one mounts through sloping cornfields; of ancient masonry but little is visible. The site was a quarry through the Middle Ages. Not only Tunis but Italian cities drew materials from its ruins. Nevertheless in a walk of two or three hours over the low hills which extend from the Byrsa to the promontory of Sidi-Bou-Said one sees remains of the later Roman Carthage, the city of Augustus, Tertullian and Cyprinus."

Cardinal Lavigerie, the great organizer of African missions, was quick to secure the old citadel of Carthage as a stronghold for the Christian church of Africa. The cathedral of St. Louis whose white cupolas are a conspicuous landmark as one enters the Gulf of Tunis perpetuate many memories. It was probably on this hill that the city goddess Coelestis—the Heavenly Maid—was worshipped in a temple overlooking a great quadrangular precinct surrounded by porticoes and by shrines of all the deities of Carthage. Here, in the crusade of 1270, Louis of France pitched his camp.

Harbor Has Disappeared It is some consolation to reflect that Carthage owes her present desolation not so much to Rome's animosity as to the impersonal forces of nature. Her tragedy was the same as that of the great city of Ephesus—a retreating sea-line. In the first place she owed her greatness to the fact that she lay at the outlet of a broad river valley, favorably placed for trade with Italy and Sicily. But that same river running through red clay soil continually brings down deposits of red earth that have silted up and changed the whole coast line. The once important harbor of Carthage is a port no longer.

Calling on the Harem

After that one day in Carthage I did not return again. Time seemed better spent exploring those attractive Tunis bazaar, and seeing something of the life of the modern town. For a place so far west it seemed strangely oriental. One day, for instance, we called on the wives of one of the Sultan's ministers. I recall the thrill with which we stood outside the barred door in one of those forbidding-looking streets, and all the parley that was needed before we were permitted to enter. Passing along a dark passage we found ourselves in a courtyard littered with children. Around the courtyard on four sides Japanese nation with whom they were so gratified to be associated. Such exchange of visits would intensify still further the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

been called discomfort and squalor: noisy children and general untidiness. To begin with, the costumes of the ladies were so very odd, not at all like the fascinating draperies of the stage harem. Of course they all wore trousers to their ankles, and being a chill March morning these trousers were made of silk or gauze but of something like a bright flannelette with lozenge-shaped designs upon it—in one instance they were of loose grey tweed covered with a masculine check. Over these sensible garments came short satin coats set with sequins and somewhat the worse for wear; the ends of a fringed sash round the hips dangled incongruously against the tweed trousers.

During the visit the dialogue was chiefly carried on by the mother-in-law and by the German lady who had accompanied us as interpreter—the four wives and the two Englishwomen taking, as it were, the parts of chorus and antichorus. They were a very happy party, said the mother, but very dull because they had too little to do. The servants attended to the household. On a cold day like this there was nothing much to be done but to sit round the brazier, play with the children, or change their dress.

Viewing the Wardrobe

Would we like to see the wardrobe, she asked; and, with the naive interest of children, the four little wives crowded round, while chests were opened, and party frocks handed out for our admiration. There was plenty of red and yellow satin, plenty of embroidery with gilt wire, but the genuine old harmonies of crimson and blue were lacking, and here, as elsewhere in the East, we could trace the trail of the Teuton merchant with his aniline dyes.

Then, gaining courage, the wives asked to see our dresses, and now disappointment was mutual, for we had nothing more than traveling tweeds. The white satin lining of my coat proved some consolation. One little lady slipped her ringed hand up and down its soft surface, murmuring to herself, "More beautiful within than without."

The State Bedrooms

After this we were on such intimate terms that it seemed natural for the mother to suggest a visit to the state bedrooms. These rooms opened onto a gallery leading round the upper portion of the same open court in which the children were playing below. The bedrooms were not large, but they were lighter and brighter than the sitting rooms we had been in. The furniture was finely carved and decorated with mother-of-pearl inlay. The floors covered with good rugs and the walls hung with them. Each bed was placed in an alcove hung with silk or gauze drapery. Each wife had her own special jewel chest, and, concerning these, there was some byplay of which, through ignorance of the language, I missed the purport. It appeared that the last wife had been given a finer chest than her fellows, and words were running high on the subject when the madam sharply called her daughters-in-law to order, as a governess chides her quarrelsome pupils. "So," I thought, "it is the mother who rules the harem, not the wife; and necessary it may be to have a power behind the throne to keep order among such rival queens."

How thankful we were to find ourselves in the street once more. Our farewells had been of the most affectionate—pressing invitations to come again and take refreshments with them. Yet I have little doubt but that the sigh of relief and pity with which we heard the door close behind us, was echoed by another sigh of greater relief and deeper pity from the little ladies of the harem.

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## ENGLISH LIQUOR INTERESTS BALKED

Effort to Extend Drinking Hours Fails and Dry Successes Are Reported

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence).—Opponents of the alcohol trade have reason to be encouraged by the result of the keen struggle that has taken place at the licensing sessions between the brewers, who are striving to increase drinking facilities, and the anti-liquor forces, who seek to curtail them.

Last year's licensing act fixed the limit of the closing hour in London at 11 p. m. on weekdays and 10 p. m. on Sundays, but gave the magistrates power to choose an earlier hour. Though the liquor interests worked hard for the later hour, the justices decided for 10 p. m. over five-sixths of London, in which 4,175,000 people live, and 11 p. m. only in an area, mainly the theater region having a population of 375,000.

Liquor Attempt Defeated

The drink interest has been up in arms against 10 o'clock closing anywhere in the metropolis, and hoped to get it altered at the February sessions. In not one instance, however, have they succeeded in extending the weekday closing hour.

Balked in their efforts to encourage late drinking under the present law, and dismayed by what they call "a desire on the part of the justices to override the spirit and intention of the act" and "to do their best to rob the public of their fair rights," the licensed victuallers have drafted, for introduction into Parliament, a bill definitely fixing the closing hours at 11 p. m. on weekdays and 10 p. m. on Sundays for London, and outside London at 10 p. m. (with an extra half-hour if the justices so desire) for weekdays and 10 p. m. for Sundays.

The brewers are not meeting with any more success outside than inside London. At Eastbourne the licensed victuallers' application for an extra half-hour to be added to the evening opening hours from May to September was refused. At Blackburn the justices passed a resolution urging the government to prohibit the sale of spirits to persons under 18 and restricting the sale of beer, ale, and stout to meals. It was humiliating, they said, to find small nations like Czechoslovakia showing greater concern for young persons than Great Britain.

Mr. Shaw's Opinion

The Mayor of Carlisle has said publicly that experience shows that reduced facilities for drinking reduces drunkenness. In Darwin County area there have been no convictions for drunkenness or offences against the licensing acts for five years, notwithstanding the big average of one licensed house to every 115 inhabitants. A debate and division on the question of prohibition at a meeting of the Union Society of Oxford University re-

sulted as follows: For prohibition 163; against 139; majority for, 34.

Asked whether he opposed prohibition, G. Bernard Shaw replied: "No; on the whole, I am 'pro-Pussyfoot.' If a natural choice between drunkenness and sobriety were possible in our civilization, I should leave the people free to choose. But when I see an enormous capitalist organization pushing drink under people's noses at every corner and pocketing the price, while leaving me and others to pay the colossal damages, then I am prepared to smash that organization and make it as easy for a poor man to be sober, if he wants to, as it is for his dog. Sir Harry Johnston, the great traveler, has just confessed that if he could see a wish fulfilled it would be to bring the British Islands under a prohibition régime similar to 'that so happily established in North America, to the outstanding good of the United States.'"

Want Moratorium Act Passed GUELPH, Ont., March 2 (Special Correspondence).—The local Trades and Labor Council is petitioning the provincial Legislature to pass a moratorium act, to be in force for one year, as protection for those who purchased houses during the war and who, on account of unemployment, were unable to meet their payments. Legislation will also be asked to prohibit a rate of interest exceeding 5 per cent, and to have all interest rates on real estate and purchase agreements exceeding 5 per cent reduced to that amount.

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## Belgium Asks for Return of Celebrated Work of Art

Commission of Reparation Rejects Its Claim of Ownership in "The Golden Fleece"

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence).—Among various other treasures of art, the Belgian Government has claimed the restitution from Austria of the "Golden Fleece," which has been in Vienna for 125 years. The Commission of Reparations has not supported this request, however, and this decision has provoked great discontent among Belgian circles interested in the branches of art and history.

In 1794 the Hapsburgs carried away the treasure of the "Order of the Golden Fleece" from Belgium to Vienna, without giving any compensation. They, at the same time, carried away a considerable quantity of crockery ware, antiquities, gold and silver ornaments, cups and other valuable objects, such as the mantles of the Order, and rare tapestries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The chronicles of that time state that the booty amounted to 30 cartloads.

Belgium asked for the restitution of these riches from the Commission of Reparations, but her request has been rejected. In this request Belgium emphasizes that the Golden Fleece was a national order, essentially and solely attached to the Netherlands and a heritage of Belgium. The legal experts decided that the Golden Fleece had never been a national order, and that it never belonged exclusively to the Netherlands. They decided that the Hapsburg sovereign who, in 1794, was fleeing before the armies of the French Republic, had the right to carry away the treasure to Vienna, and that this procedure did not conflict with any superior right.

Certain newspapers hasten to expound the matter according to their own standpoint: "The Order of the Golden Fleece," says one newspaper, "dates from 131, when Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, ruling over Burgundy, Lorraine, Brabant, the Artois, Holland, Zealand, and Namur, issued decrees whereby he stated he was desirous of installing an order of fraternity or knighthood or friendship between a certain number of knights, which would be called the 'Order of the Golden Fleece.'"

It is somewhat weak as a historical argument. The Order of the Golden Fleece was founded in Bruges on Jan. 10, 1429, by Philip the Good, in honor of his marriage with Isabella of Portugal. It was only in 1433 that the statutes were altered and the number of knights raised from 24 to 30. The Order was an Order of the Court, such as the "Order of the Garter," which could only be awarded to "gentlemen of title and arms without reproach."

Owing to princely unions and political tribulations, the Order changed hands, but the Ghent sovereign, Emperor Charles V, likewise protected it. In further support of the Belgian claim is the following extract from the American historian's, J. E. Motley's, fine book, "Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic," appearing on page 13: "Upon his marriage with Isabella of Portugal, he (Philip the Good) founded at Bruges the celebrated order of the Golden Fleece. . . . Did not the Lamb of God, suspended at each knightly breast, symbolize at once the woolen fabrics to which so much of the Flemish wealth was owing?"



# Mount Everest Expedition Starts Second Campaign Against the Highest of Mountains

## Prospects of Success Depend on Ten Days' Calm Weather

WITH the arrival of Col. Howard Bury in England on Dec. 13, the first year's work of the Everest Expedition may be said to have ended. With General Bruce's start for Darjeeling early this year the second season's work may be considered as having begun. The new leader has very wisely chosen to make an early start himself so as to be in position personally to supervise the arrangements for the actual trip into Tibet and the ensuing work. The main party planned to leave for Darjeeling on or about March 1, and by the end of the month the whole expedition should be in the Chumbi Valley of Tibet on the way to their main base for the great assault.

Of the first year's party only Mr. Mallory from England and Major Morshead from India will go again. Mr. Mallory was the mountaineer who, together with Mr. Bullock, did so much effective explanatory climbing last year, and it is owing to their energy that a possible route was at last discovered. Hitherto Mr. Mallory had only climbed in the Alps where he had gained a great reputation, not only as a skillful mountaineer, but also as a man of exceptional powers of endurance and energy, and the work he accomplished on the Everest massif last year enhanced this reputation and fully justified his selection. He will now be returning to old ground, and the experience he gained during the first year of work at high altitude will be of the greatest benefit both to himself and the rest of the climbing party.

### Major Morshead's Experience

Major Morshead is the officer in charge of the survey detachment, who was specially detailed by the Surveyor-General of India for the task. Slight in build, but very wiry, he has been for many years a noted walker in the Himalayas. He has had a very considerable experience of exploratory surveying, for in 1913 he accompanied Colonel Bailey up the valley of the Tsangpo from Assam right into Tibet through country which had never before been trod by white men. He can speak Tibetan and at least two different hill dialects with a ready ease.

The year before last he climbed and surveyed with Dr. Kellas in Garwhal, when they were within very little of reaching the summit of Kamet, a peak on the Indo-Tibetan border 25,447 feet in height. As it was, they reached a col on the mountain from which an easy slope led to the summit. The difficult climb had been overcome when the col was reached. Camp was pitched at this point at an elevation of 23,500 feet, but they were unable to proceed because their coolie transport broke down and they were left without food or fuel. Major Morshead declared that he felt confident that if they had not been cut off from all possibility of supplies they would have been able to make a successful ascent to the actual summit.

It will thus be seen that although this officer's actual mountaineering experiences may not be very great, he is unquestionably a climber by instinct and nature as well as a skillful and trained surveyor, and it would not be at all surprising to see him among the final party at whatever height is reached.

### Eight in the Climbing Party

The purely climbing party will consist of eight including Mr. Mallory, but excluding General Bruce and Major Morshead, and besides them there will be a medical officer, a photographic officer and a painter. The photographic officer is Capt. J. B. L. Noel who has specialized in mountain photography and who made a most interesting, instructive and arduous expedition toward Mt. Everest in 1913. This was a piece of real pioneer work carried out entirely alone, his sole companions being a very few Bhutia coolies, and his inclusion in the second year's expedition is a very fitting reward.

The start this year is certainly surprisingly early, but the purpose is to be ready at the actual base camp as soon as possible so as not to miss fine, calm weather should it come. The actual route to the summit does not appear to offer any very great difficulties from a purely mountaineering

aspect, and provided camps can be established at a sufficiently high altitude, and provided the weather is calm, the summit of the world's most lofty peak should be gained.

The establishment of the subsidiary camps on the mountain slopes will be the work of the coolies, and a very great deal depends on them. The work of carrying loads at great altitudes in snow and ice is as much as man can do, and the climbers must reserve all their energies for the actual attack. The coolies will be unable to make any progress in high winds or

blizzards, which are unfortunately all too common on those lofty ranges, and so it will be seen that however perfect the arrangements, and how ever skillful the leading, the transport question is in reality subordinate to the weather. Thus we find that the weather is the dominating factor which will probably make all the difference between success or failure.

In the further Himalayas longish spells of calm weather are by no means uncommon early in the spring and summer, and this is the explanation of the early start. In May storms are common, while in June they are

of frequent occurrence until the monsoon breaks. April or early May would thus seem to be the most suitable months for the climb. This time of year, however, has one very serious disadvantage: it is the season of avalanches. In almost every valley in the further Himalayas avalanches fall every year in the same place and the native goatherds know these spots well and avoid them. On a virgin mountain, however, there can be no such experience, and the climber must rely upon his mountain cunning and instinct.

In 1905 Dr. T. G. Longstaff, who is accompanying the expedition this year, had a most thrilling experience with an avalanche together with his two Swiss guides, the brothers Alexis and Henri Bocherel. They were attempting an ascent of Guria Mandhata, 25,355 feet, a mountain in Tibet near the Manasarowar Lakes. While exploring a possible way up they were suddenly caught in an avalanche and actually swept down the mountain side for a couple of thousand feet and were then thrown up and out to safety on to some bare rock.

This would have dampened the ardor of most men, but not that of

Dr. Longstaff and his companions. In spite of the fact that they had lost their food and at least one helmet in their involuntary descent, they immediately recommenced their climb. They reached a point which must certainly have been within 1000 feet of the summit, although Dr. Longstaff, with true modesty, has always refused to accept any height at all, as they had no instruments with them with which they might have taken some observations. Nevertheless, it is quite possible that on this occasion Dr. Longstaff and the two Bocherels gained a height which was not even surpassed by the Duke of Abruzzi on the Bride Peak, a companion of K2, in the Karakorum Himalayas, in 1909.

It will now be seen that the two great obstacles in the way of the success of this year's expedition are blizzards and avalanches. Given 10 days of calm weather at a suitable time the climbing party should achieve all that the most optimistic can hope. But whether they reach the actual summit or no, they will always be remembered as gallant men who gayly went forward in this very big adventure.

"Her Own Money," from the play by Mark Swan, presents Ethel Clayton in an interesting story of married life.

A picture that will interest children is "Mysterious Tracks," showing the kaoli bear, in "The Adventures of Bob and Bill" series. This bear is said to have served as the model for the teddy bear.

Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories are to be presented in a series of fifteen two-reel pictures.

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Mabel Normand is at work on a photoplay to be called "Susanna."

"Lorna Doone" will reach the screen in April.

## The Motion Pictures

ANY patron of motion pictures who deliberately walks past a theater which displays a poster announcing that "The Enchanted City" is being shown inside is cheating himself out of one of the greatest pleasures which up to this time motion pictures have afforded. It is only one reel in length, yet into that 1000 feet of film have been put more true beauty than one could almost imagine possible. Something new has been accomplished. Living characters are so harmonized with wonderful backgrounds from the studio that the beholder gives himself up without reserve to the spell of sheer beauty. The enchanted city lies in the realm of dreams, and the picture is a visualization of such a dream as only a poet or artist could have.

Warren A. Newcombe is responsible for this distinct advance in motion pictures. While the screen is yearning for such material, it is to be hoped that Mr. Newcombe will not hurry a second picture of this type if haste means a falling away from the high standard he has set for himself and all other directors with ideas and ideals. Here is a picture for those

who say they would patronize pictures if they were worth seeing. They should ask their nearest exhibitor to put it on his program at an early date, and then invite all their friends to see a picture that is truly a work of art.

While considering artistic films, mention is due a series of Triart productions based on famous paintings. Those which have already been released are "The Beggar Maid," "The Bashful Sultana," and "The Young Painter." The series is improving with each release. Some one has seen to it in "The Young Painter" that the story is strong enough to relieve the production of the stigma of being merely a vehicle to popularize a great painting. There is what might be termed a prologue in the time of Rembrandt and then there is a quick change to this twentieth century with a modern painter working under the inspiration of the Rembrandt picture.

Those who enjoy and do not take too seriously swashbuckling stories of microscopic kingdoms where doughty American youths rescue kings' daughters from plotters and save the king-

doms for the pretty creatures will spend a pleasant evening viewing "Red Hot Romance." It is a burlesque which is crammed full of incidents such as O. Henry delighted to relate of Central American countries.

The question whether spectators will accept color photography throughout the entire length of a feature production may be brought nearer to a decision by watching "The Glorious Adventure" which has been done in colors in England with Lady Diana Manners in the leading role. Report comes that a success has been scored. It is commended by some that attention is not held as well by colors as by black and white half-tones.

An opportunity to compare English motion picture comedies with those made in America is made possible by the release in New York of "Alf's Button." It is said to have been a great favorite in England. Leslie Henson, a popular London comedian, has the leading role. It is interesting to see how an Englishman's methods of getting laughs differ from those of American comedians.

A Swedish picture which has just been released in America is "Give Me My Son," a domestic drama, with mother love as its theme. Swedish

pictures are making inroads on American supremacy in England, and the naturalness shown by the actors in this picture may give some clue to the reason. Pauline Brunius has the rôle of the mother.

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Upper left—The world's highest peak overtopping the sunset clouds, a photograph taken by the Mt. Everest Expedition when encamped 20,000 feet above the sea.

Upper right—The acting military governor of Tingri, his wife and his mother, seated upon his throne.

Lower left—Mallory and Bullock making their successful search for a possible route to the summit.

Lower right—Colonel Bury surrounded by admiring Tibetans in Ling-ga.

little sooty, pushing, chirpy sparrow and the wide-winged gulls, swooping and soaring above the river, are here for all time; they spell London; but why not establish permanent attractive homes for other feathered citizens? Woodpeckers, for instance, heron and wagtails, if welcomed with tact and wisely provided for, would doubtless colonize with perfect satisfaction.

Indeed the scope of the committee is enormous, for it is not confined to birds. Why should not the squirrel be as delightfully friendly in the London Park as he is in that of New York, where he clambers on to your lap and eats out of your hand? And why should not the roe-deer nosed pedestrian in Hyde Park as naturally as in many a small Canadian town?

## Art and Orientalia Sales in New York

NEW YORK, March 4 (Special)—A collection of very great rarity and value is the one belonging to Thomas L. Elder, Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of Great Britain and member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. It consists of antique bronze, jades, jewelry and early American glass. The portion of the collection which comes from the East, dates back to very early times. The collection is on view at the American Art Association rooms and will be sold during the week of March 6.

There are groups of early Babylonian and Egyptian relics and some prehistoric bone and flint weapons of the ancient Swiss, which date back 8000 B. C.

Bible students will be particularly interested in the Babylonian stone records written in cuneiform on basaltic rock or sandstone tablets. One dates back to the time of King Nebuchadnezzar and describes the attempts made to rebuild the Tower of Babel. So clear is some of the cuneiform writing on these tablets and records that, although they date back probably to 2500 B. C., experts can still easily decipher them.

A generous collection of Egyptian scarabs are also shown. A well-known Egyptian authority in discussing the scarab, states: "The use of the scarab dates from the Sixth Egyptian dynasty B. C. 1366. They have been found in the Nile Valley, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodes, Crete, Babylon and even in ancient Greece, showing that these countries had trade relations with the Egyptians. The scarab was invariably made in the form of a bug, very similar in shape to the well-known American 'Tumble Bug,' and the name is taken from 'Scarabeus sacer' of Linnaeus. The scarabs bore figures of men, hieroglyphs, animals, flowers, patterns and royal persons.

The materials used in making the scarab were usually steatite and pottery, which were glazed. After many years this glaze was usually worn off leaving those which were once green, a sort of brown, and those which were once white are now blue. Some were fabricated in gold and silver but in such small quantities that only a handful now exist. Glass was used to some extent in the eighteenth dynasty B. C. 2466-1700, some of which are shown in the collection here discussed.

Another division of this collection is devoted to glass and china. Old bottles of distinctive shape and delightful color bear portraits in relief of such heroes and heroines as Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, Jenny Lind, Taylor and Kosuth. Interesting examples of old blue Staffordshire dishes of historical value are decorated with the first appearance of the "Baltimore and Ohio Train," the "Landing of the Pilgrims" and "Franklin Flying His Kite."

## Preserving Wild Life in London's Parks

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Special)—Animal lovers will welcome the action of Lord Crawford, Chief Commissioner for Works, in forming a committee to consider how best the wild life in London's public parks may be preserved. Naturalists figure on the committee as well as a representative of the Royal Society for Protection of Birds, and Lord Grey, that great lover of birds, will give evidence.

To attract the wild birds—and any finger upon the bridges which span the Thames east and west, may on occasion see the arrival of some unexpected visitor, eager to partake of the city's hospitality—what could be more pleasing to the Londoner? The



## PUBLIC OFFICE IS PUBLIC TRUST; AFFIRMS J. WESTON ALLEN

Attorney-General, in Yearly Report to Legislature, Asks  
Legislation to Curb Prerogatives of  
District Attorneys

Reemphasizing, in the light of the activities of his office during the past year, the fundamental fact that public office is a public trust, Atty.-Gen. J. Weston Allen, in his yearly report to the Legislature, asks legislation to curb the prerogatives of district attorneys and to extend the authority of the office of Attorney-General. He requests these changes in the public interest, declaring that the administration of justice must not be hampered by unwieldy laws or the lack of proper laws, and that removal of corrupt officials should be followed by remedial legislation to prevent dishonesty in the future.

With respect to the relations existing between the offices of district attorney and the Attorney-General and the courts, Mr. Allen recommends that a district attorney be required to secure the approval of the court before entering a nolle prosequi in any case above a misdemeanor. A district attorney would also have to give his approval before an assistant could ask for a nolle prosequi. In each case an entry would be filed with the papers giving reasons for the decree and stating any previous criminal record of the accused. Practically the same regulations should apply to the procedure in filing cases, the Attorney-General recommends.

Additional recommendations ask that the court, instead of the Attorney-General, shall appoint counsel in disbarment proceedings; that the Attorney-General may cause special grand juries to be summoned if the public interest requires, and that the Attorney-General be given greater power to conduct special investigations and to summons witnesses in cases of alleged violations of the statutes against fraud, monopoly and commercial exploitation. He indorses several of the proposals of the special judicature commission, notably one for a permanent judicial council, which is provided for in a bill now before the Legislature.

**Disclosures of Last Eight Months**  
Recalling the legislative enactments he asked last year, Mr. Allen says that he urged action on the ground that the administration of the criminal law in the two largest counties of the Commonwealth had broken down. He was challenged in the Legislature, he says, and successfully opposed by those seeking lucrative exploitation of the criminal law. The disclosures of the last eight months sustained him, the Attorney-General points out, adding that "it is not sufficient that corrupt officials should be removed, but the opportunity and excuse for dishonest administration in the future must be removed."

**Clients Advised to Appeal**  
"The congestion in the district attorneys' offices invites appeal from the decisions of the justices of the lower courts, not only by those who have committed serious offenses and have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment or heavy fines, but also by those who have been found guilty of minor offenses, because the defendants know that the rapid increases in the number of criminal cases in the superior court in recent years make the trial of minor offenses for the most part impossible under present conditions, and unscrupulous lawyers can advise their clients to appeal, with reasonable certainty that they can avoid a trial because of the crowded docket, and force the district attorney to nolle-prosecute the cases, or at least consent to a reduction in sentences. Because of this congestion in the work of the district attorneys' offices, the district attorneys in the northern and Suffolk districts have been able to disclaim responsibility in the conduct and disposition of certain minor cases, and their guilt has been established mainly by proof of gross misconduct and shameless corruption in important cases."

**Tufts and Pelletier Cases**  
"The necessity of depending upon such information as could be gained from voluntary witnesses greatly delayed and seriously hampered the preparation of these cases. The authority now asked for may prove of incalculable value in preventing the recurrence of similar conditions."

After reviewing the number of cases and decisions handled by his department and alluding to the fundamental principles involved in some of the more important cases, Mr. Allen concludes with a brief summary of the significance of the Tufts and Pelletier cases. "The decision of the Supreme Judicial Court," he says, "in regard to charges of misconduct in office against District Attorney Tufts has reaffirmed the great principle that 'public office is a public trust' to be administered for the benefit of all the people and has defined anew in words that will endure the ethics of the legal profession and the ideals of public service."

**Cases of Emergency**  
The Attorney-General asks the right to summon, or have summoned, special grand juries to expedite the administration of justice in cases of emergency. He asks that the motive for appeal from a finding of guilty in a criminal case in a lower court be removed by making it obvious that an appeal without merit to the higher court will be unavailing, instead of offering the probability of a nolle prosequi as at present.

"The recent disclosure of corrupt practices in the northern and Suffolk districts," Mr. Allen says, referring to the Tufts and Pelletier cases, "has given proof, if proof were needed, that the unlimited power of a district attorney to nolle-prosecute a case at pleasure is open to grave abuse."

plaint," followed by the initials of a district attorney or of an assistant district attorney. No reason need be stated. If the entry be made by an assistant there is nothing to indicate whether he acts upon his own responsibility or at the direction or with the approval of the district attorney.

"The failure to require any record of the reasons for discontinuance of the prosecution of a criminal case upon indictment or appeal has made it possible for a corrupt district attorney to exercise this great power of control over prosecution of crime without adequate restraint and with little fear of future accountability."

**Staying Ends of Justice**  
"It is easy to stay the ends of justice for improper motives when no record of the reasons for such action is required. Under the present practice, where it appears to be taken for granted that an assistant can assume this grave responsibility of releasing a criminal from prosecution without the knowledge or consent of his superior to whom the responsibility has been intrusted by the electorate, it is possible for a corrupt official to hide behind his assistants, as was done in the Tufts case, and disclaim all responsibility for the conduct of his office, except as to those acts with which it can be shown he was directly concerned."

"The power of a district attorney to discontinue prosecution of a criminal is in effect as great a power as the power of pardon. Yet the Governor may not pardon a criminal without the consent of the Council, while a corrupt district attorney has the absolute power by the nolle prosequi of cases to turn murderers and other law-breakers upon the community with no fear of punishment so long as they have the protection of the prosecuting officer."

Renewing his previous recommendations, Mr. Allen urges legislation to punish with fine and imprisonment officials of banks who violate requirements placed upon them. He points out that the inadequacy of the statutes in this regard may force the Bank Commissioner to close a bank with hardship to the depositors, "if illegal acts by officials in the employ of the bank may be persisted in with impunity."

**Blue Sky Law Amendment**  
Amendment of the Blue Sky Law, to give it less cumbersome rights of procedure, is also recommended. Mr. Allen favors elimination of the requirement that the Public Utilities Commission report a finding to the Attorney-General or a district attorney before declaring a fraud. He also would give the commission authority to revoke the license of a security salesman with appeal to the courts. He asks increase in authority to conduct investigations pointing out what was accomplished in the case of the attack on the sugar monopoly in 1920.

"If the authority now asked for," Mr. Allen declares, "had been vested in the attorney-general during the past two years, investigations could have been conducted with respect to the financial operations of Ponzis, the exploitation of the public by the sale of silver stocks, the dealing in German marks, and alleged bucketing operations."

"The necessary authority to compel the giving of information with respect to these transactions would have made it possible to have checked fraudulent dealings and saved a large part of the losses which the public sustained. During the past year such authority would have been of even greater value in the investigation of the corruption which had been secretly practiced for many years in the administration of the criminal law in Suffolk and Middlesex counties."

**Tufts and Pelletier Cases**  
"The necessity of depending upon such information as could be gained from voluntary witnesses greatly delayed and seriously hampered the preparation of these cases. The authority now asked for may prove of incalculable value in preventing the recurrence of similar conditions."

**Haverhill Man for Federal Judgeship**  
HAVERHILL, March 7 (Special Correspondence).—Essex S. Abbott, former representative and titular leader of the Massachusetts House by reason of his position as chairman of the judiciary committee, has been endorsed by the Essex Bar Association, for a United States District Court judgeship, under the new law which calls for two additional judges.

Twenty Haverhill lawyers signed a petition which has been sent to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge recommending Attorney Abbott as the most favorable consideration. Other friends of the Haverhill lawyer in Boston and other cities are urging him as a logical candidate. Attorney Abbott is at present the special assistant of United States Attorney Robert O. Harris of Boston. He retired from the Legislature to accept the position.

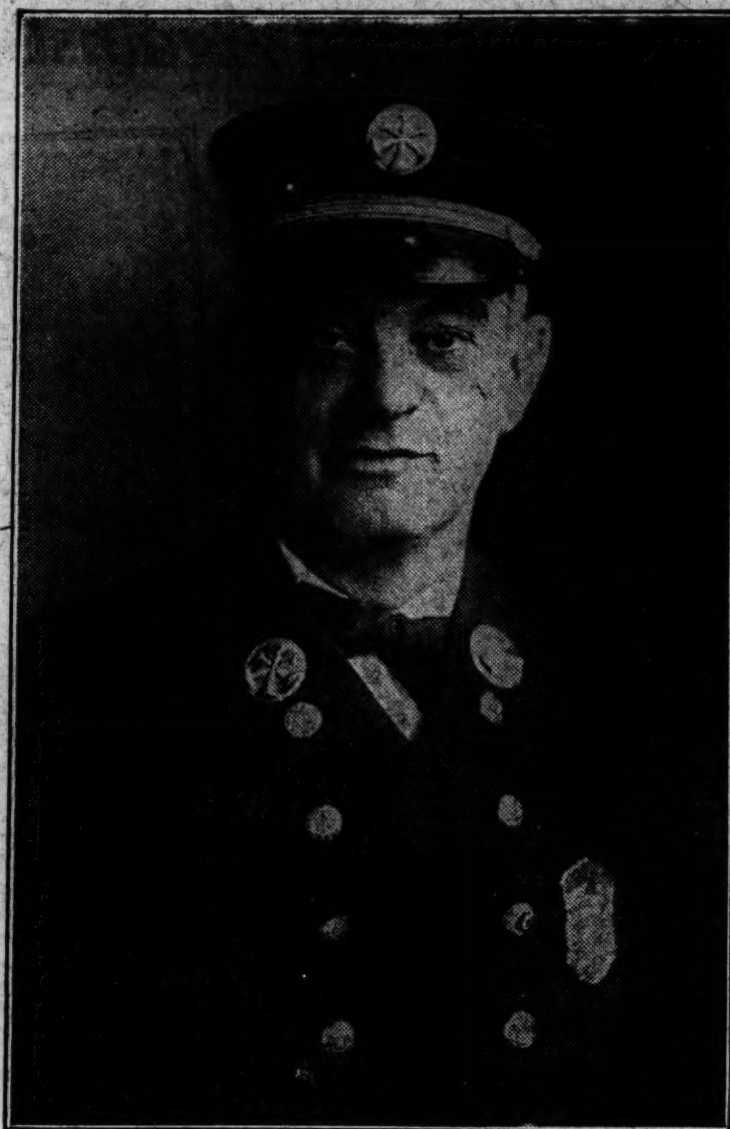


Photo by Conlin

John O. Taber  
New chief of Boston Fire Department

## FIRE DEPARTMENT HAS NEW CHIEF

John O. Taber Succeeds Chief  
Peter E. Walsh

John O. Taber began his work today as chief of the Boston Fire Department. He was appointed last night by Mayor Curley. As chief he will receive a salary of \$5000 a year. Peter E. Walsh, the retiring chief, will receive a pension of \$2500 a year. His retirement was decided on by Mayor Curley after it had been recommended by Joseph P. Manning, acting commissioner.

Mayor Curley said that politics had

nothing to do with the change. It was made, he said, because it had been recommended by Mr. Manning on the ground of Chief Walsh's "present physical condition." Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner, reported that Chief Walsh was "permanently incapacitated."

The new chief was graduated from the Quincy School, in the South End, where he was brought up, and then went to sea. He had been a petty officer in the navy when he was appointed to the Fire Department Jan. 6, 1888. Several times he has been commended for bravery. In recent years he has been assigned to the fire-hazard branch of the department, with an office in Bristol Street.

Chief Walsh said last night that his retirement was "wholly voluntary," having been asked by himself two weeks ago.

## NEW STRIKE SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL TO BE CONSIDERED

Judge Hahn Calls Meeting of Rhode Island Board of  
Mediation for Discussion of Developments

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7.—Judge J. Jerome Hahn, chairman of the State Board of Mediation and Conciliation, today issued a call for a meeting of the board at noon tomorrow, to consider a new proposal for settlement of the Rhode Island textile strike. The State board met Saturday to renew attempts at settlement, an earlier move in the direction of mediation having fallen through when mill owners and strikers refused to submit the hour and wage questions to arbitration.

As a result of the Saturday meeting, it is stated, the state board tomorrow will have a concrete plan ready to present to the two parties in the strike. According to reports at the State House, this plan is based on figures presented to the board by Commissioner of Labor George H. Webb, and is in the nature of a compromise.

It will propose, according to reports, that the question of hours be left to the Legislature to settle. The strike was called when mill owners announced a wage cut of 20 per cent, an increase in hours from 48 to 54 per week. Strike leaders have refused absolutely to arbitrate the hours' question, refusing to give up the eight-hour day. In the matter of wages, it is stated, the plan of the state board provides for a reduction of 10 per cent.

State officials, viewing the constantly mounting expense of maintaining troops in the Pawtuxet and Blackstone valleys, today were watching the action of the board closely in the hope that a settlement of a strike could be reached soon. Keeping troops in the field is costing the state several thousand dollars daily, it is stated. It was predicted at the State House that if nothing developed in the way of a settlement tomorrow the manufacturers would be asked at the end of the week to adopt a settled policy that would make possible the withdrawal of the soldiers.

Peace reigned early today in all sections of the Rhode Island textile area, where many mills are closed by a strike now in its seventh week. Three mills that resumed partial operation yesterday were running today, and the Hope Company's mill at Hope in the Pawtuxet Valley, which reopened last week, had several departments in operation today. Troops and deputy sheriffs guarded the plant and kept strikers from other villages away from the Hope Company's property.

The Home Bleach and Dye Company in Attleboro, just over the Massachusetts line, opened the gates of its mill this morning. A few workers responded to the call. It had been reported that this plant reopened yesterday, but the company later denied the report. Several of the mills in operation claimed increases in the number of workers reporting today. The Crown Manufacturing Company

of Attleboro announced that 20 additional workers reported. The Hope Company also announced an increase.

In the Blackstone Valley, where mass picketing was inaugurated yesterday, the situation was quiet. The main body of strikers assembled today at the United States Cotton Company in Central Falls owned by the Jenckes Spinning Company. There was no disorder. The announced purpose of the demonstration was to induce those working in the mill to leave, but none responded. Few pickets appeared at the Tamarack No. 1 plant of the Jenckes Spinning Company in Pawtucket which reopened yesterday.

**Stronger Picket Lines  
Are Placed in Manchester**

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 7 (Special).—Announcement that they will place an extra strong picket line March 20, something more than a formality with conventional speeches and resolutions. Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, Massachusetts commander of the American Legion, has appointed Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards chairman of a "committee of action" to survey the unemployment situation in this State.

Numbered among the members of this committee are Governor Cox, Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, Frank G. Allen, president of the Senate, and B. Loring Young, Speaker of the House. Upon the findings of this committee, which must be completed March 20, immediate and definite action will be taken to relieve unemployment and to encourage business firms to take back old employees not returned to positions held prior to the outbreak of the war.

The survey must include a listing of all unemployed and needy veterans, and a summary of emergency relief measures, including every possible means for employment.

Hanford McNider, national commander, proposes as avenues of approach to a partial solution of the unemployment problem the interviewing of business enterprises the large employer, the county engineer, municipal enterprises, public utilities with preference in public works, the building shortage, town additions, residential patrolling, community cleanups, and truck gardening.

To list every unemployed veteran and every available job and then to bring the two together is the task General Edwards' committee has set for itself. "Assurances" of cooperation are coming in from business and professional men alike, to encourage the hope that complete success will be achieved.

**City Club Entertains Newcomers**  
More than 200 members attended the annual "New Members' Night" of the Boston City Club last night. Officers of the club delivered short addresses or entertained otherwise.

## RADIO EXHIBITS INCLUDE 'MAIL MAN'

Automobile Directed by Wireless  
to Be Demonstrated at Exposition in New York

NEW YORK, March 7 (Special).—The "wireless mail man," a new invention, will be exhibited at the radio exposition when it opens here tonight. It is a wirelessly directed automobile, invented by E. P. Glavin, and will distribute mail and newspapers to the delegates assembled on the roof garden of the Pennsylvania Hotel, where the exhibit will be held. Sixty separate exhibits, representing the product of leading manufacturers of radio equipment, will be displayed.

A district council composed of two delegates from each of the 25 radio clubs in the New York district will give the exhibition an amateur flavor. Carrying out this idea, wave meters will be checked at the exposition free of charge by United States radio inspectors in charge of the Department of Commerce exhibit. These inspectors will examine applicants for radio operators' licenses and grant them gratuitously.

The exposition opens at 7 o'clock this evening and will be open to visitors every afternoon and evening this week. Explanations of radio equipment will be given by experts at the afternoon sessions. The most modern methods of broadcasting music, news, etc., etc., will be demonstrated. Sponsors for the exposition say much of the equipment shown is new and has not yet been in the hands of radio dealers.

The exposition, which will continue until March 11, will afford the public an opportunity to learn many interesting things about the fast-developing radio industry. Many of the so-called mysteries of wireless telephony will be explained by experts, there will be numerous speech contests and both amateur and professional operators will compete for prizes. Motion pictures and lectures will be used to illustrate the function of vacuum tubes and amplifiers by which feeble waves are made to produce thunderous sound and inaudible faint voices to grow vociferous and clear.

It is estimated that radio telephony in New York alone already numbers among its devotees more than 250,000 owners of receiving sets, while 20,000 amateurs are sending out nightly messages.

One of the interesting puzzles which is to be discussed at the exposition will be why the wireless waves do not travel in straight lines. The two kinds are believed to be identical except as to length, the wireless waves ranging up to 10 miles long and the light waves down to the billionth part of an inch. Why light will not turn a corner while wireless waves will curve around the surface of the earth is another mystery to be discussed.

One of the theories advanced by radio experts is that fine particles composing an invisible smoky envelope about the sun are projected by the force of the sun's light into the outer atmosphere of the earth, where they form a conducting envelope guiding the radio waves around the earth. Another discovery to be explained will be the recent one that wireless waves fade out a few hundred or thousand miles away from the point of origin, become powerful again 12,500 miles away, or at the Antipodes.

Numerous manufacturers will exhibit new wireless inventions and equipment for radio telegraphs and telephones. The world's championship speed contest will be held on Thursday and Friday evenings, the elimination tests on Thursday and the finals on Friday.

## EMPLOYMENT DAY WILL BRING ACTION

Legion Intends March 20 to Be  
More Than Formality

Arrangements are under way to make American Legion "Employment Day," March 20, something more than a formality with conventional speeches and resolutions. Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, Massachusetts commander of the American Legion, has appointed Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards chairman of a "committee of action" to survey the unemployment situation in this State. Numbered among the members of this committee are Governor Cox, Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, Frank G. Allen, president of the Senate, and B. Loring Young, Speaker of the House. Upon the findings of this committee, which must be completed March 20, immediate and definite action will be taken to relieve unemployment and to encourage business firms to take back old employees not returned to positions held prior to the outbreak of the war.

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## Musical News and Reviews

Events in the Musical World  
of Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence).—During the past week or two Minneapolis has been trying to duplicate the musical annals of cities with much greater musical pretensions. Among those who have made these days notable were such organizations as the Flonzaley and London string quartets, both of which appeared in the university series of chamber music concerts. Flonzaleys are old favorites here and played fully up to their great reputation.

But even in comparison with this great organization the four Englishmen, composing the London quartet, made a profound impression. There is a scintillating vivacity, a breadth of tonal expression and a wholesome heartiness in their performances that mark them as distinctive in their particular branch of musical interpretation.

Another British group of artists appeared for a few days in the "Beggars' Opera" and their experience here was a duplication of that in other cities: a mere handful for the first evening, and thereafter a constantly increasing audience, until there was standing room only for the last two appearances. All the principals were excellent, and each member of the cast was a principal, with the result that it is impossible to imagine a more complete rendering of this delightful old satire.

The St. Olaf choir, at home after its long trip to the east, was greeted by a tremendously enthusiastic audience; but this choir was without much honor in its own country until the rest of the country had given it a reputation; now the public cannot have too much of it. As a result of the work these young people have done under the direction of Mr. Christiansen, there has been a distinct and very necessary improvement of the musical quality of the programs some of our older choral organizations have recently given. Better still, all over the State choral clubs have become the fashion and some notable results have been achieved. For example a choral club in the little city of Mankato, with a population of about 13,000, gave a performance of the "Messiah" superior to any of the half dozen or so we have heard this season.

In the second concert of the season the newly organized Minneapolis Choral Society, under the direction of Gustav Schoettie, gave evidence of good, if somewhat raw material. With the assistance of the Minneapolis Choral Society, the concert proved a success, largely due to the beautiful singing of this Minnesota singer, who is a great favorite in her native State.

Jaucha Heifetz may be a great violinist, but it would be difficult to make a Minneapolis audience believe that he is a very polite one. We have learned that there are other choirs in the world regarding manners. Our people are open-minded, not hard to please, and visiting artists proclaim their loyalty and enthusiasm abroad; but in return they expect courteous treatment, and this Mr. Heifetz did not give, and the consequence was his playing suffered; in fact, there was little praise worth except a wonderful tone, that on this occasion partook of some of the chilliness of a glacier.

In direct contrast to this violinist was the first appearance of Ferenc Vecsey, who played the Brahms concerto with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra last Friday night. Mr. Vecsey's performance of this great work was one of the most effective ever heard in the city. His tone is one of splendid power, rich in quality, meticulously pure, and into it and through it shone the character of the music. The dignity, mobility and sincerity of the slow movement under Mr. Vecsey's treatment made the performance memorable one; but the whole concerto reached interpretative heights that have rarely equaled here.

It was a Brahms night, for the orchestral numbers were the "Variations on a Theme by Haydn" and the first Brahms symphony. To the readings of these two compositions Mr. Oberholzer brought the full force of his ripening appreciation. The Brahms mind and heart. The orchestra has attained a better balance than has been the case previously this season, with a good deal of new material to work into the ensemble. The strings have not always maintained a proper relationship with each other, but this imperfection has been eliminated, and the brasses have at last learned that there are other choirs in the orchestra. In short it is a very excellent orchestra judged by any standard, and no better test piece than the first Brahms symphony could be found to prove its mettle.

The Mozart "Jupiter" symphony has been given twice recently by the orchestra, and amid a hail of modern composition, such as we have endured this season, it was a joy to turn to the simple directness and beauty of this work. Mozart's own life and experiences are never reflected in his musical utterances. The visions he had when writing are those of a heaven where celestial choirs sing rapturously in peans of joyous abandon and he made heavenly music that makes life a little brighter by hearing it. Whatever heaven it is that Stravinsky has reached we do not know; but to find him on the same program as Mozart made a startling contrast, although the suite from the ballet, "The Fire Bird," is only the medias res in his development. This much can be said: he has a genius for orchestration and for this reason if no other the experience of hearing this music was unique. J. E. D.

## Chicago Opera Company Ends Philadelphia Engagement

PHILADELPHIA, March 4 (Special Correspondence).—Today the last performances of the Chicago Opera Company of a week were given, to large and extremely cordial houses. In the afternoon "The Jewels of the Madonna" was presented. The 30 roles afforded a welcome opportunity for the public to make the acquaintance

of many of the junior aspirants of the company, in character studies of Neapolitan street life wrought with meticulous fidelity to detail. The outgoing generation of opera singers has reason to bless Carpentieri's "Louise" and this inspired and delightful creation of Wolf-Ferrari for the same reason—the opening it offers to the hitherto untried.

Pietro Cimlini's plastic baton made much of the score, and the two intermezzi in particular pleased the hearers. Few operas compare with "The Jewels" for sustained inspiration and the genuine lyric afflatus. "Cello and low wood-wind in luscious coalescence, harp, flute and leading violin of salient excellence were not a whit less significant than the flow of song from the other side of the prompter's low gray hood.

Rosa Raisa made an admirable Ma-liella. She remarked the other day that the public does not regard competence as an asset to a prima donna, and that she deliberately denied herself indulgence at the table in order to offer a plausible picture in just such youthful roles as this. She was equally attractive to look upon and to hear. A dozen years ago the part was standardized for us in Philadelphia by the gifted Caroline White, and Miss Raisa's impersonation does not efface that warm and graceful remembrance. But it can stand on its own merits without invidious distinction. Forrest Lamont was vocally rather hard and cold as the blacksmith Genaro, though the tone was ample except when the accompaniment became over-assertive. Giacomo Riminali made a convincing cock-of-the-walk leader of the Camorra, and Maria Classens was the sympathetically maternal Carmela.

At the evening performance—the swan song of the memorable engagement—"Monna Vanna" had its first Philadelphia hearing. It is not necessary to give again the details noted in New York and Chicago, nor to emphasize the happy marriage of Masterlinck's poetic and imaginative prose to Henri Favier's dignified and mellifluous score. The opera made a deep impression on the enormous audience. The principals were called before the curtain nine times after the second act. Miss Garden and Muratore in the leading roles seemed inspired by the very fact of business misadventures to prove that the world ignores mundane and material affairs. Their collusion could not have been more completely sympathetic to the eye and the ear. Georges Baklanoff was unreservedly praised, on every hand, for the unctuous sonority of his baritone voice and his upstanding demeanor as the beleaguered warrior; Edouard Cottereau added to the laurels won at earlier Philadelphia performances as much for the music and his orchestra that the principals at moments were put to it to surmount the instrumental inundation. Scene investiture and costumes spoke for a rare perceptiveness on the part of Jacques Colni and others immediately concerned. A talk with Mr. Colni discloses his earnest anxiety to let no detail of stage management go unguarded that is contributory to the general effect. "Other things being equal," Theodore Thomas used to say, "music is a matter of lights and stands." Colni, mettlesome and sensitive, is artistic and practical; too; he is not one of those "absentee landlords" of the stage who delegate a supervisor's duty to an underling.

## Winnipeg's Male Choir on Tour

WINNIPEG, March 6 (Special Correspondence).—Winnipeg's Male Voice Choir will start on its first international tour this week, opening with a concert in Duluth, March 10. From there, the choir will travel to Milwaukee, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Percy Grainger, pianist and composer, accompanies the choir as solo artist. Mr. Grainger has several times appeared in Winnipeg as soloist with the choir and has dedicated to the men composing it two part songs—as yet unpublished—which will be sung for the first time on the present tour.

The Winnipeg Male Choir is now in its seventh season, and although it has never appeared before outside of Manitoba, its fame has spread from coast to coast in Canada. In its strength, the choir numbers 75, and its personnel is composed almost entirely of business and professional men.

Mr. H. C. Ross, B. A. Oxon, F. R. C. O., A. R. C. M., the choir's conductor, became a fellow of the Royal College of Organists at the age of 17; and while at Oxford he was elected president of the University Musical Club and Union. As a composer, a conductor, and pianist, he is equally well known in England and Canada.

Perhaps more than anything else, the choir excels in selections which call for delicate treatment and subtle shading. It sings with a light and graceful touch, and blends from a pianissimo which reaches every corner clearly, to thundering fortissimo. In his first appearance with the choir as conductor, in November of last year, Mr. Ross achieved his greatest triumph in German's "Rolling Down to Rio." His precaution and crispness of attack, his retardando and recovery of tempo were greeted with rounds of applause from an audience usually chary of enthusiastic praise.

## BOSTON WILL SEE RHINE BATTALION

Two battalions of the Fifth Regiment, A. E. F., are due to arrive in Portland, Me., about March 13, and the third battalion of the same regiment will reach Boston from Germany about April 21, according to notification from the War Department received by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding officer of the First Army Corps area.

With the arrival of these troops the American army of occupation will have been reduced to about 10 per cent of its former size. One battalion of the troops arriving at Portland will be assigned to Ft. Ethan Allen at Burlington, Vt., and the other will be encamped in Portland.







1876  
Philadelphia Chicago  
co Los Angeles



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AMERICAN WOOLEN  
YEAR'S EARNINGS  
ARE ENCOURAGING

Company's Annual Report Shows  
Eight Dollars Earned for  
Common Stock

The American Woollen Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, after taxes and depreciation of \$3,135,973 a surplus of \$3,206,648 for the \$40,000,000 common stock, equal to \$8 a share. The balance after dividends is \$406,648. This compares with \$4.66 a share in 1920, \$4.49 on \$20,000,000 stock in 1919, and \$2.36 in 1918. The report compares:

1920 1921

Net profits \$3,135,973 \$3,206,648

Depreciations 7,540,286 10,310,383

Net income 8,006,648 6,256,855

Preferred divs. 2,800,000 2,800,000

Common divs. 2,800,000 2,800,000

Surplus 406,648 1,156,478

Unwritten com'n's 2,807,053

Prepaid surplus 1,156,732 2,322,623

Total surplus \$1,156,732 \$1,156,732

\*Deficit.

Balance Sheet

The consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1921, compares:

ASSETS

1921 1920

Cash \$7,540,286 \$10,310,383

Receivables 2,800,000 2,800,000

Raw material, made and supply 40,621,118 43,977,405

Plants 50,781,767 150,641,536

Stock put for acct employees 1,109,329 4,999,757

Inv. incl. st. of Amer. Wool Co. in trans. 6,280,605 378,951

Deferred charges 285,447 324,479

Total 115,673,212 159,945,321

LIABILITIES

Bank loan 2,795,400 3,732,000

Vouchers acct 7,702,890 2,142,932

Mtgs on N Y city buildings 2,303,500 2,335,000

Common stock 40,000,000 40,000,000

Preferred stock 40,000,000 40,000,000

Ac div on pt. com 1,168,687 1,166,687

Cyn nts Homestead Assn Ltd. due Oct. 1, 1922 1,000,000 1,000,000

Res for ins. fund 2,500,000 2,500,000

Res for pen. fund 2,500,000 2,500,000

Surplus 131,838,844 126,945,321

Total 131,838,844 126,945,321

Includes subsidiary companies.

Has Trying Year

President William M. Wood says in part:

It has been most difficult to administer the affairs of your company during the past year. In fact it has been one of the most trying years in our experience. The uncertainties and wide fluctuations in values, prevailing throughout the entire year, coupled with the skepticism on the part of the trade, have made it very hard to get the machinery profitably under way again after the prolonged idleness during the latter half of 1920. The new heavyweight season's lines were not opened until March, and it was several weeks after the opening before production in large volume began. In May, however, the situation had become more stabilized, the confidence of the trade in a measure having been restored, and liberal orders had already been booked, so that by that time your mills were operating almost at maximum capacity.

In opening our lightweight season's lines in July and August, we did so, we believe, contrary to the expectations of the trade, for a late opening was generally prophesied. The result, however, justified the action, for your mills were sold up for the rest of the year. We were fortunate, therefore, during these trying 12 months, to secure sufficient orders to insure continuous work for about nine months.

All the mills of the company are free from leases, bonds and mortgages of any kind. Provisions have been made for full insurance of all plants, properties and merchandise. Your management has anticipated wool requirements by making provision for advance supplies. From both the physical and financial aspects your company is in a splendid position to avail itself of whatever advantages the New Year may offer.

OPERATIONS OF  
THE ROCK ISLAND

A slump in Rock Island's December gross revenues brought the figure for the month to \$3,588,000, the lowest since the preceding February. Transportation charges increased \$434,000 to the highest level since August.

Consequently the ratio of gross applied to transportation in December was larger than since the preceding January, amounting to 47.5 per cent. In November 39.1 per cent of all revenues went to transportation, 35.9 per cent in October, 35.8 per cent in September, 35.3 per cent in August and 35.5 per cent in July. In December, 1920, transportation consumed 43.1 per cent of gross.

August made the best showing in this respect last year, and incidentally that month showed the highest gross for the year. In the first half of last year transportation took an average of 44.4 per cent of gross each month, as compared with a monthly average of 38.6 per cent in the second half.

In the 12 months gross totaled \$131,766,000, or about \$10,300,000 less than was shown in 1920, but \$15,000,000 above the 1919 showing. Transportation expenses last year were \$54,425,000, or \$12,400,000 under the 1920 total and \$4,000,000 higher than in 1919.

Transportation took 41.3 per cent of all revenues in 1921, compared with 46.9 per cent in 1920, 43.1 per cent in 1919, 42.5 per cent in 1918, 37.8 per cent in 1917 and 34.1 per cent in 1916.

Erie to Issue Bonds

WASHINGTON, March 6—An application was filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Erie Railroad for authority to issue \$5,000,000 consolidated mortgage bonds, to be used to secure outstanding notes during the next year. The commission today certified to the Treasury the payment of \$500,000 to the Chicago Junction Railway.

LUMBER DEMAND  
NOW IMPROVING

In January and February associations of retail lumbermen held their annual conferences and the business outlook can well be judged by the comments and remarks made at these meetings. Last year the dealers did not want to buy anything, nor to talk to salesmen; this year, according to the American Lumberman, Chicago, while not overladen with business, almost every dealer has some orders which he is willing to place under certain conditions. At the earlier meetings in some sections, particularly throughout the corn belt and where diversified farming is not practiced to a great extent, the retailers were not over optimistic. In fact, they were inclined to be pessimistic; but at later meetings in the same districts the lumbermen have shown increasing optimism. It is becoming evident that in strictly rural districts where higher prices now are obtained for farm products there are going to be heavier purchases of lumber and other materials than market observers at first expected.

As a matter of fact, orders, production and shipments have been relatively higher so far in 1922 than in the corresponding period of 1919, 1920 and 1921. The market is firm, with some tendency to advance. Some manufacturers, particularly of southern pine, have recently issued price lists noting numerous price increases, and while not a great deal of lumber has been sold at the new quotations, it does not seem that advances have had any retarding effect upon demand.

BRITISH MOTORS  
CUT IN ON RAILS

Railway companies in Great Britain are being offered serious competition by motor highway transport, which is making great headway and is viewed with considerable alarm by railway officials, according to reports received by the automotive division of the United States Department of Commerce. High railway rates, an excellent system of highways, and the release of large numbers of motor vehicles formerly used for military purposes together with the men who drove them, all combined with a winter climate not unduly severe, serve to advance this competition. However, in some quarters its importance is thought to be overestimated, because motor traffic will ultimately be compelled to bear its proportion of taxes for maintenance of the highways; furthermore, doubts exist as to whether any of the motor transport companies are strong enough to compete with the repair and renewal of vehicles.

The number of road transport undertakings in operation in 1921 was 3000, with a capital of £117,000,000, exclusive of business men who use their own fleets of motor trucks. A recent press estimate of merchandise hauled by road transport in the United Kingdom in 1921 was 6,000,000 tons.

## BALTIMORE STOCKS

Price range for week ended March 4.  
Description Sales High Low Last Chg

STOCKS

Arundel Corp. 40 30 30 —

Bonded pf. 20 24 24 —

Cent & Sugar 25 2 2 —

Cent & Sug. pf. 20 3 3 —

Citizens' Bk. 85 42 42 —

US F & G Co. 12 13 13 1/2

BONDS

Balt. City 3 1/2% 100 79 79 1/2

Balt. C 4s 51.100 96 96 1/2

Balt. C 4s 51.100 96 96 1/2

Balt. C 4s 51.100 96 96 1/2

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Balt. C 4s 51.100 96 96 1/2

Balt. C 4s 51.100 96 96 1/2

MARINE'S PROFITS  
HOLD VERY WELL

Net Earnings for 1921 Equal to  
\$10 a Share on the Preferred  
—\$14.20 in 1920

The International Mercantile Marine Company's net earnings before charges in 1921 were approximately \$7,000,000. After allowance of \$2,637,690 for bond interest, the balance was equal to slightly in excess of \$10 a share for \$51,735,000 preferred stock, compared with \$14.20 a share in 1920. This showing was exceptionally good in view of the depression in the shipping industry last year. The company was fortunate in having a preponderance of passenger vessels. Earnings, according to reports received by the company, proved the mainstay while freighters were tied up in port, or running on uncertain schedules.

As of Dec. 31, 1920, the company had \$72,545,193 in cash and marketable securities. Most of these holdings were in London. English assets were carried at \$4.35 the pound. Hence, continued strength in sterling exchange improves the company's position. The company was able to make such a satisfactory record during a period of reaction in the shipping business because of the great improvement in operating and financial position in the last five years. In 1910-1914, inclusive, at which time the company was handicapped by lack of adequate working capital, the average earnings before interest charges were \$4,595,178 yearly.

## Capital Liabilities Cut Down

But during the war the company greatly strengthened its financial position and earning ability. Capital liabilities were scaled down from \$184,631,943 at the end of 1914 to \$149,376,638 at the end of 1920, a decrease of \$35,255,305. Working capital jumped from \$1,528,897 at the end of 1914 to \$23,523,064 Dec. 31, 1921. During 1920, the parent corporation purchased practically all the remaining outstanding interest in Frederick Leyland & Co. This acquisition greatly strengthened the company's liquid position, quick assets at the end of 1920 having been \$96,514,205 compared with \$99,232,162 a year previous, while current liabilities were only \$1,306,614 compared with \$85,709,093 at the end of 1919. This improvement brought working capital up to \$35,208,191 compared with \$23,523,064 in 1920. Until 1920 only the parent corporation's investment in the Leyland subsidiary appeared on the books.

The following table shows changes in International Mercantile Marine's balance sheet between Dec. 31, 1920, and 1921:

—1920 Increase

Working capital \$17,999,602 \$23,523,064

Investments 35,208,191 35,208,191

Invested in subsidiaries 4,259,484

Def. chgs. (assets) 8,517,088 5,483,217

Cap. liab. 149,376,638 149,376,638

Other liab. 35,531,848 35,531,848

Total 154,977,477 154,977,477

\*Decrease.

Net Earnings Since 1914

The following table shows net earnings, after all charges but before preferred dividends, for each year in the period 1914 to 1921, inclusive:

1921 \$4,362,310 1917 \$11,755,000

1920 5,963,237 1916 10,138,044

1919 13,166,114 1915 18,581,660

1918 9,369,028 Total \$88,088,800

\*Estimated.

The following table shows the distribution of International Mercantile Marine's earnings in the six-year period 1914 to 1920, inclusive (1921 balance sheet not available):

Net earnings for six years \$64,246,580

Prof. div. (inc. acc. divs. paid) \$4,656,054

Surplus 59,590,526

Which surplus has been put into the balance sheet as follows:

Added to working capital \$33,673,494

Added to investments 4,259,484

Added to def. charges (assets) 5,483,217

Decrease in cap. liab. 35,531,848

Total additions 78,947,443

Deduct:

Decrease in property acct. 7,713,819

Added to misc. liab. 11,811,273

Total deductions 19,525,092

Total deductions 19,525,092

Net gain in assets 59,422,351

Market's Valuation of Ship Tonnage

On the basis of current quotations, the stock market values the ship tonnage of International Mercantile Marine Company at \$48.80 on a gross ton. This valuation is indicated thus:

\$47,806,550 first mortgage bonds

at 80 \$38,245,240

\$4,458,850

\$4,458,850 constituent company

bonds at 80 3,567,080

517,355 shares preferred stock

at 70 36,214,850

498,720 shares common stock

at 15 7,480,800

Total 85,313,515

Less working capital Dec. 31, '20 35,208,191

Net market for ships and other properties 50,105,324

Average per gross ton, 1,026,429

tons shipping 48.80

This calculation does not take into consideration the increase in assets due to 1921 earnings. Neither does it include the company's newest vessels, the Homeric and the Majestic, two of the finest ships ever constructed. The former was recently placed in service and the latter will make her maiden voyage in May.

Most of the International Mercantile Marine's tonnage was built before the war at prices ranging from \$70 a ton for the cheapest type of cargo carriers to \$130 a ton or more for first-class passenger ships. The average cost is probably not less than \$100 a ton, and replacement cost would exceed \$150 a ton. In other words, the company's ship tonnage is selling in the securities markets at approximately half pre-war costs and less than one-third its replacement value.

Southern Bell Telephone

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, the Southern Bell Telephone Company reports net income after charges and taxes of \$720,168, equal to \$2.40 a share on \$300,000 stock, against \$203,240 or \$2.07 in 1920.

U. S. WORSTED'S  
UNFAVORABLE YEAR

The report of United States Worsted Company for 1921 revealing an operating loss of \$2,697,000 in the face of the utmost conservatism of manufacturing and merchandising operations and a heavy reduction in overhead expense, is not very encouraging news to shareholders, following the loss of \$5,344,000 in 1920.

Until the mid-summer of 1920, United States Worsted was sailing along in boom-time fashion, when the storm of cancellations, falling wool prices and general credit strain struck it. In 18 months, it has lost more than \$8,000,000—considerably more than it had been able to pile up from 1915 to 1919 inclusive, and more than its entire preferred share capitalization, until today it has a profit and loss deficit of \$7,229,000.

In spite of strenuous liquidating efforts reflected in the drop in inventory from \$9,378,000 to \$4,379,000, floating debt actually increased \$1,600,000, although cash and government securities nearly offset this to the extent of \$1,489,000. Trade accounts, however, were slashed nearly \$2,000,000, and, totaling less than \$400,000, are now well in hand.

As of Dec. 31 last liabilities totaled \$10,588,000 against which there were quick assets of only \$7,674,000, making a deficiency or debt on the \$5,100,000 plant of \$2,914,000. In other quick assets 57 per cent is in inventory and of the liabilities 93 per cent constitutes floating debt.

Obviously, some refinancing must be formulated, before long, to enable the company to keep going. A rally in business would be of great benefit.

SUGAR CONSUMED  
FIGURES HIGHER

The United States consumed 10,548,451 pounds of sugar in 1921, or 28.4 per cent of the world's production. This represents an increase of 8.4 per cent over the consumption of 1920 and is 25.9 per cent larger than the average consumption for the 10-year period ending 1920 (8,376,936,656 pounds). The per capita consumption in 1921 was the largest in the history of the country, amounting to 97.6 pounds, as compared with 91.4 pounds in 1920, 85.3 pounds in 1919, and 58.3 pounds in 1910.

Sugar production in continental United States in 1921 was 2,532,246,160 pounds, an increase of 30.2 per cent over the 1911-20 average (1,944,565,760 pounds). Domestic production supplied 24.1 per cent of the consumption in 1921, as compared with 17.4 per cent in 1920 and 23.7 per cent in 1919. Of the domestic production, cane sugar made up 352,204,160 pounds in 1921, an increase of 45 per cent over 1920, but 30



Visits six countries. Side trips to Scotland and Ireland. Auto tour (3 days) in France. Fashion Play. Ref. Members of former tours.

**MARY E. FITZGERALD**  
148 N. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.



## ATHLETICS

NEW FEATURE FOR  
WINTER CARNIVALFirst Appearance of Candidates  
for Discus and Javelin Throw  
at Harvard Tomorrow

A feature of this year's Harvard winter carnival, which is to take place on Soldiers' Field tomorrow afternoon starting at 4 o'clock, will be the first appearance of the candidates for the discus and javelin throw at Harvard. It will be recalled that the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, voted at its annual meeting a year ago to add these events to its championship program. This vote was confirmed at the meeting held last Saturday, and in order to be able to offer some candidates for those two events when the big meet takes place in the Harvard Stadium the last Friday and Saturday of next May, the Harvard Athletic Association some time ago engaged Jaakko Mikkola, head coach of the Finnish Olympic team of 1920, to coach the Crimson aspirants for these events.

As neither of these events has received any attention in eastern college or school circles in the past, although a part of the western conference championship meet for some years, it has been necessary for Harvard's coach to start from the very ground, and for the present Coach Mikkola is stressing all attention on form and elementary rudiments. He has some promising material to work with, and although totally inexperienced, it is showing results. Both the javelin and discus are hurled as yet with only moderate force; and every little point of form is being carefully watched and diligently criticized.

Among the more promising aspirants in this new branch are two sophomores who, because of the fact that they have three years of competition ahead of them, are regarded as particularly valuable. They are C. C. Carpenter '24, who is working with the discus, and R. M. C. Greenidge '24, who employs the javelin. The former has the weight and muscular proportions which are so advantageous in handling the bothersome plate, while the latter possesses the agility and snap which are compulsory requirements for proving anything with the spear.

Paul Palmer '22, and R. W. Seamans '25, are also working, respectively, with the discus and javelin, and promise much. These four men together form Coach Mikkola's most dependable proteges at present, though of course he anticipates the appearance of a large number of other candidates as soon as the regular outdoor season gets under way.

Track critics will watch with a deal of interest the initiation of the javelin and discus into the ranks of track events tomorrow, and though they cannot look for any presentable marks, they will already start dishing the possible winners in this division of the intercollegiate under way.

"My men find the two instruments strange and a bit clumsy, to start with," Coach Mikkola remarked smilingly, yesterday; "but I am sure they will accomplish a great deal before our initial season has concluded. I have always been most enthusiastically a supporter of the javelin and discus, for the romance and tradition attached to them from ages past, if not because of the skill required in handling and the splendid physical advantages accruing from practicing with them."

Regulation events to be run off tomorrow include the 35-pound weight, pole vault, broad jump, high jump, shotput, 40-yard dash, 45-yard high hurdles, 300-yard dash, 600-yard run, 100-yard run, one-mile run, and the relay race. In addition, there will be a managers' relay race, and a relay for college newspaper men, that is, men employed on the Crimson, Lampoon and like publications.

Undergraduates who are to participate in the meet had to register today up to 5 o'clock. Gold, silver, and bronze medals are being awarded for first, second and third places. Inexperienced men will be given every encouragement, for several of the events will be handicapped, and others will be divided into groups of novices and veterans.

Captains of the interclass relay teams are: Richard Chute, 1922; J. W. Burke, 1923; Malcolm Morse, 1924; and T. R. Hull, 1925.

Among some of the regular varsity stars who are expected to star in their respective events are J. F. Brown '22, in the 35-pound weight; J. W. Burke '23, mile run; J. A. McCarthy '22, in the 1000-yard run; C. H. Wansker '22, in the sprints; R. S. Whitney '22, in the hurdles; H. R. Davis '23, in the pole vault; and Malcolm Morse '24, in the high jump.

Because of the liberal eligibility features, together with the attractive possibilities of winning prizes, a large number of men are expected to participate in the meet; and by this manner it is hoped that some latent talent may be uncovered that otherwise would have gone on unnoticed.

B. U. PISTOL TEAM  
DATES ANNOUNCED

The Boston University pistol team will fire its first shoot with Cornell on March 23. The team is composed of 15 members, who recently elected E. C. Paul of the College of Business Administration as captain. Paul was one of the star shots on the B. U. rifle team, which this season shot as high as 498. W. H. Perry, manager of the team, has reported the following schedule:

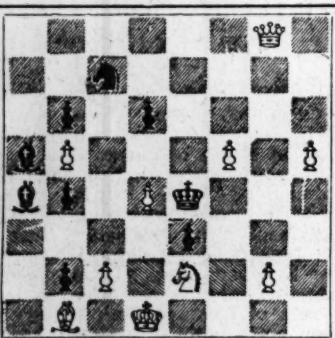
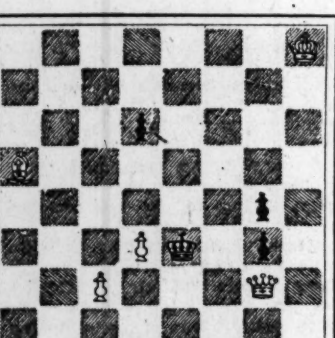
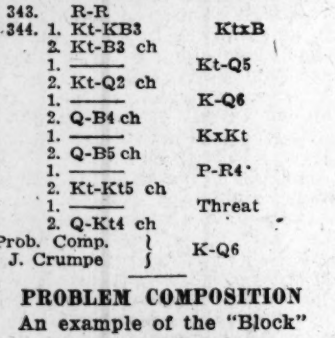
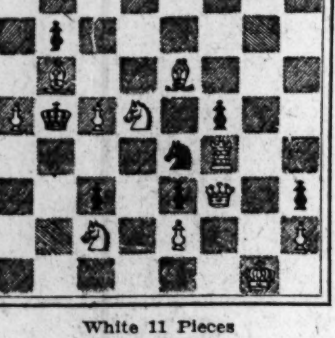
March 24—Michigan Agricultural College; 31—Culver Military Academy. April 6—The Citadel, South Carolina Military College; 7—Georgetown; 25—Massachusetts Agricultural College. May 13—University of Vermont.

The matches are to include both slow and rapid fire. As most of the colleges shoot on outdoor ranges, the majority of them will take place in April and May.



Harvard's discus and javelin coach and candidates

Left to right—R. W. Seamans '25, Paul Palmer '22, C. C. Carpenter '24, R. M. C. Greenidge '24 and Coach Jaakko Mikkola

PROBLEM NO. 345  
By N. Maximow (after J. Jespersen)  
Black 9 PiecesPROBLEM NO. 346  
By H. E. Robbins  
Red Cliff, Colorado  
Original: composed especially for  
The Christian Science Monitor.  
Black 4 PiecesPROBLEM NO. 347  
By J. N. Babson  
Black 7 PiecesPROBLEM NO. 348  
By J. N. Babson  
Black 7 PiecesPROBLEM NO. 349  
By J. N. Babson  
Black 7 PiecesPROBLEM NO. 350  
By J. N. Babson  
Black 7 PiecesPROBLEM NO. 351  
By J. N. Babson  
Black 7 PiecesPROBLEM NO. 352  
By J. N. Babson  
Black 7 PiecesPROBLEM NO. 353  
By J. N. Babson  
Black 7 PiecesPROBLEM NO. 354  
By J. N. Babson  
Black 7 Pieces

Cambridge Univ. Insurance  
L. S. Penrose. 1/2 F. L. Armstrong 1/2  
A. M. Ewbank. 1/2 V. Tooke. A. 0  
M. A. Newman. 1/2 A. C. Layzell. 1/2  
C. N. Hewitt. 1/2 A. A. Percival. 1/2  
T. E. West. 0 C. Sayer. 1/2  
A. W. Exell. 1/2 G. Clinton. 0  
P. J. Wyndham. 1/2 E. Robertson. 0  
A. E. Evans. 1/2 Victor Dover. 0  
R. M. Doddeswell. 1/2 A. H. Knight. 1/2  
J. W. Harmer. 1/2 A. Walters. 1/2  
E. Mayer. 1/2 G. Glover. 1/2

The City of London Chess Club has reached the finals where the five leaders of each two sections play for the championship. The leaders of Section A are: R. H. V. Scott 7 1/2; R. P. Mitchell 7; E. E. Middleton 6 1/2; R. C. J. Walker 6, and V. E. T. Jesty and P. W. Sergeant tied (to be played off) 5 1/2. Section B: Sir G. A. Thomas 9; H. Jacobs 7 1/2; H. S. Barlow 7; E. G. Sergeant 7, and Dr. Smith 6 1/2.

The championship of the Berlin Chess Club, Germany, is under way with 13 contestants, while the city championship was won by K. Richter in a playoff of a tie with Pionnigs by 2 to 1.

Emil Kernen is now residing at Budapest, Hungary; he was formerly well known in Philadelphia, Pa., chess circles.

The beauties of chess are well illustrated in the following end game: White, king on KR8, pawn on QB6; black, K on QK3, pawn on KR4; with white to move. What result? The answer will be quoted next week.

Jose R. Capablanca playing simultaneously at Chicago, won 50, drew 7, and lost 1, and at South Bend, Ind., he won all of 29 games.

Marshall's Chess Club, New York, having defeated the Manhattan Chess Club, 5 to 3, and the present champions, the Isaac F. Rice Club, 4 1/2 to 2 1/2, and tied with the Brooklyn Chess Club, 4 to 4, practically leads the league for the championship.

The Boston Chess Club is now assured of first place in the Metropolitan League.

Any readers desirous of playing correspondence chess may send their names and addresses to the Editor, who will publish same.

The following two games were conducted blindfolded by Alechin and his open style of play.

White Black  
W. Gonsiorowski A. Alechin  
1. P-K4 P-K4  
2. B-B4 Kt-KB3  
3. P-Q3 P-B3  
4. Q-K2 K-K2  
5. P-B4 P-Q4  
6. PxP PxP  
7. BxP Castles  
8. Kt-Q2 PxP  
9. B-Kt3 Q-R4  
10. P-B3 P-R5  
11. B-B2 P-R6  
12. P-QKt3 R-K sq  
13. Castles B-QKt5  
14. Q-B2 BxP  
15. B-Kt5 Kt-B3  
16. Kt-Kt5 P-Q5  
17. Kt-R sq B-Kt7 ch  
18. K-Kt sq Kt-Q4  
19. RxR ch QxR  
20. Kt-K4 QxKt  
21. B-Q2 B-B4  
22. R-K sq PxR  
23. RxQ Black announced  
24. Q-B sq mate in three moves

White Black  
Alechin Von Feldt  
1. P-K4 P-K4  
2. P-Q4 P-Q4  
3. Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3  
4. PxP KtXP  
5. Kt-K4 P-KB4  
6. Kt-Kt5 B-K2  
7. Kt-Kt5 B-B3  
8. Kt-K5 Castles  
9. Kt(Kt5)-B3 P-QKt3  
10. B-Q3 B-Kt3  
11. Castles R-K sq  
12. P-B4 Kt-B3  
13. B-KR4 QKt-Q2  
14. Q-K2 P-B4  
15. Kt-B7 KtXt  
16. QxP ch K-Kt3  
17. P-KKt4 B-K5  
18. Kt-R4 mate

WESTMINSTER SIX  
OFF TO MINNESOTAOpponents to Be Known When  
Locals Reach Middle West

With their rivals in the play for the United States Amateur Hockey Association title yet to be determined, and with the scene of their next conflict still a matter of conjecture, the members of the Westminster Hockey Club left Boston at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Chicago, their first stop-off on the way to either St. Paul or Eveleth, the cities whose teams still are battling for the western crown. The party of local champions on their way to a strange rink includes Capt. Frank Downing, D. Moar, Herbert Reaume, Philip Rudolf, Norman Shay, Irving Small, A. G. Smith, Stanley Veno, and Wilfrid Veno, in addition to Manager Charles van Norman, Secretary F. J. Sullivan, and Trainer Thomas Murphy. After engaging the western champions twice over the coming weekend, Westminster will return with its adversary to the ice of the Boston Arena, where the third and fourth contests of the series will be played Friday and Saturday, March 17 and 18. This afternoon and evening the local rink is taken up with a continuation of the national figure skating championships which got under way yesterday. One event, the women's championship in school figures, was run off this morning, but the winner in this, as in all the other events, will not be announced until tonight. The evening's program will be as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Women's championship, school figures. 8 P. M.—Men's junior, free skating; three minutes. 8:30 P. M.—Men's junior, free skating; three minutes. 9 P. M.—Women's championship, free skating; three minutes. 9:30 P. M.—Men's championship, free skating; five minutes. 9:45 P. M.—Pair skating championship. 10:15 P. M.—Fourteen-step championship.

Tomorrow night will see Pere Marquette test the strength of the newly reorganized Boston Athletic Association sextet, a rather easy victory for the former being expected. Competition between the Westminster titleholders and Pere Marquette, their greatest local rival, is so intense that a silver loving cup has been anonymously offered to the winner of a three-game series between the two, to be held as soon as the U. S. A. H. A. finals are over.

HARVARD OARSMEN ON  
RIVER NEXT MONDAY

Head Coach R. H. Howe Jr. of Harvard oarsmen plans to have all of his crews out on the Charles river next Monday for outdoor rowing. Only a change in weather conditions is expected to prevent the men taking the water at that time.

Coach Howe has selected 36 class crews for rowing at the present time. There are four senior, nine junior, 10 sophomore and 13 freshman eights in the flotilla. The freshman eights have been divided the same as last fall, 10 of the eights being made up of autumn crew men, with two eights of experienced football men and one of inexperienced football men.

With the exception of the freshmen crews, which were graded to a certain extent, no real attempt has been made to grade any of the crews, and their present selection is not considered final in any way. No further classification is expected, however, until the oarsmen have been out on the river.

Should the river be in shape for use before Monday there is a possibility that some of the freshman eights may be put on the water before next week, but it is stated that none of the university class crews will go out until all the other class eights are able to take the water.

Tentative plans for spring football practice have been announced. Should conditions be right practice will start Monday, March 27, and all members who plan to come out for this practice are requested to leave their names at the H. A. A. by tomorrow afternoon. There will be a preliminary meeting about the middle of the month when the work will be lined. It is expected that practice will last about three weeks.

NEWSPAPER GOLFERS  
WILL MEET IN JUNE

NEW YORK, March 7 (Special).—The newspaper golfers of Washington, Philadelphia, Boston and New York will meet in a one-day golf tournament to be held here some time in June to decide the newspaper golf championship of the east.

The New York Newspaper Golf Club has invited Washington, Philadelphia and Boston to enter a team of 10 men to represent each city. In addition to the championship match arrangements are being made for matches between cartoonists, humorists, sporting editors and heads of the various newspaper departments.

James D. Preston, superintendent of the Senate press gallery, will organize a team to represent Washington, while Larry Paton of the Boston Herald will head the Bostonians. Joseph M. McCready, secretary-treasurer of the Baseball Writers Association of America, will lead the contingent from the Quaker city.

Many of the scribes are now practicing over the links in the south, while covering the training of the major league teams.

## Daubert Reports Later

CINCINNATI, O., March 7.—Sixteen members of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club are now training at Mineral Wells, Tex. Jake Daubert, veteran first baseman, will not report for a week, and a larger contingent from California may arrive at any time.

## Syracuse Oarsmen Outdoors

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 6.—Candidates for seats in the Syracuse University varsity and freshman eight-oared shells today appeared on the water for the first time this season. They had practiced two months on the rowing machines in the university gymnasium.

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

**SOUTHERN**  
**HOTEL**  
**COLLEGE ARMS**  
DE LAND, FLORIDA  
Every day a fresh delight. Modern hotel, balcony, climate, beautiful surroundings in the Florida pine. Tennis, riding, motorboating and a beautiful 18-hole golf course with green waiting greens.  
Theo. C. Brooks, Mgr.

**NEW ORLEANS**  
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"  
**The St. Charles**  
AN HOMELIKE HOTEL WITH THE ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS OF A WELL REGULATED ESTABLISHMENT.  
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

**NEW YORK**  
**Prince George Hotel**  
28th St., Near Fifth Ave., New York  
1000 Rooms and Bath  
Room and Bath \$2.50 and up  
Rooms with two single beds and bath \$6.00 and \$7.00  
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$8.00  
In the very center of New York's business and social activities.  
Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.  
George H. Newton, Manager

Rooms \$2 per day  
**Hotet Endicott**  
81st Street and Columbus Ave., New York City  
One Block From Central Park  
Large outside Rooms and Bath for two \$25 to \$30 per week.  
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$30 to \$40

**WESTERN**  
Seattle, Washington  
**New Washington Hotel**  
with its superb location overlooking Harbor and Puget Sound, should appeal to discriminating readers of The Christian Science Monitor.  
All rooms equipped with private bath.  
European Plan, \$2.50 up.  
Operated by J. C. Marmaduke

**NEW ENGLAND**  
**Ye Shattuck House**  
Jaffrey, N. H.  
C. C. SPOFFORD Phone Jaffrey 45-3  
Exclusively for Women!  
**HOTEL PRISCILLA**  
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

**THE Bancroft**  
Worcester, Mass.  
A rendezvous of discriminating travelers.

**Princeton '25 Team Undefeated**  
PRINCETON, N. J. (Special).—The undefeated Princeton University 1925 basketball team which closed its season with a 51-to-14 victory over Yale University 1925 recently, is the first champion athletic team to be produced by the present freshman class. By virtue of their record the following members of the team will be allowed to wear straight freshman numerals: S. C. Cleaves and J. H. Lemen, forwards; E. R. Davis, center, and Capt. C. C. Caldwell and R. B. Dunsmore, guards.

**Greene Is Elected Captain**  
AMES, Ia., March 6 (Special).—R. H. Greene, '23, forward on the Iowa State College basketball team, has been elected captain of the team for 1923. In the two seasons that he has been on the team, Greene has developed into one of the best forwards in the Missouri Valley Conference. He is an adept at working the floor and his speed has been a big factor in the development of the short pass game at Iowa State this year.

**Dean Selected to Referee**  
CHICAGO, March 7 (Special).—C. A. Dean, chairman of the championship committee of the Central Association Amateur Athletic Union, has been selected to referee the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association indoor track and field and swimming championships. The track and field events are to be held in Patten Gymnasium, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., March 18, and the swimming is to be held at Bartlett Gymnasium, University of Chicago, March 16 and 17.  
**Klauber to Head C. C. N. Y. Five**  
NEW YORK, March 7.—Leo Klauber, '23, left forward, has been named captain of next season's basketball team at the College of the City of New York.

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## SPANISH LEADERS TRAIN FOR GENOA

Señor de Toca, a Delegate, Says  
Germans Now Better Off Than  
English, French or Americans

MADRID, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Spanish Government has started what is in effect a class for the education and training of Spanish statesmen who may take part in the Conference of Genoa, whenever it occurs. Spain feels that her position in these affairs is markedly different from that of any other government, either first, second, or third class; that she has vital interests to preserve and propagate, and that at Genoa, where it is settled she will appear, she must walk warily and indulge in no impromptu action.

The government has consequently appointed a commission of several more or less eminent statesmen and cabinet ministers, with Señor Sanchez de Toca, former Conservative Premier and a man of exceptional knowledge and judgment in economics, to meet regularly for the time being, give their closest study to the problems that will have to be faced at Genoa, and decide upon the Spanish program as they are able. This commission is now meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Besides Señor de Toca, other Spanish representatives to Genoa will presumably be selected from those who are now studying the Spanish case in these assemblies at the Ministry.

### Spain Resents Implications

Spain resents the implications that have been made in various sections of the foreign press concerning her attitude upon international conferences generally. Far from being interested in the League of Nations having diminished as has been intimated, Spain from the first has been intensely anxious to associate to the fullest extent with the League, for the convincing reason that she saw herself somewhat shut out from the community of European powers through her neutrality during the war, was anxious by every means in her power to recover full status with them, and the League seemed to open possibilities for this more than any other way.

Again, the settlement of the Tangier question being imminent, she is desirous of entering into close counsel with the other powers concerned in this difficult problem. As to Upper Silesia: Her refusal to act as arbiter, which has also been pointed to as evidence of her decline of interest in the League, was obviously because she did not desire to be placed in the extremely difficult position of arbiter between England, France, and Germany, a position which for her would have been peculiarly more embarrassing than for any other power in Europe. Her desire for close association with the League is much enhanced in regard to Genoa, and she views with anxiety the disposition in certain other countries to depreciate the value of this assembly.

### Señor de Toca's Opinion

Meantime, Señor Sanchez de Toca, former Premier and president of the commission and an excellent choice for leader, has made some interesting observations. His knowledge and judgment are exceptional; he is broad in international outlook; is to some extent detached from the intricacies of Spanish politics, has been making a close study of the European situation and being impartial in his sympathies his views are especially interesting.

Señor de Toca says that the Versailles Peace Treaty cannot be car-



The capital advertises "Berlin a Hundred Years Ago" on her paper money

## Collectors Revel in Abundant Provincial German Paper Money

ried out. It would mean, he declares, 35 years of an unsettled régime without advantage to any country. As the result of such a situation is the paradox of the United States, which before the war was a debtor to European nations, now holding the position of creditor and worse off than before! The enormous balance the United States had piled up, and the difficulty the country found in employing it to advantage had resulted in the contraction of credit everywhere, with violent disturbances, so that it was apparent that all possible means should be exercised to make readjustments which would restore the economic life of all, creditors as well as debtors.

### Conditions in England and France

Corresponding disturbances had taken place in England, continued Señor Sanchez de Toca. England, owing to enormous sums paid to the unemployed, could see no possibility of reestablishing her monetary standard in the exchange. And difficulties were being experienced in France, the creditor of a fabulous sum that Germany could not pay in gold, who was spending her money in the maintenance of an enormous army. The conquerors could not live, while Germany, the conquered, was more prosperous.

To give some idea of the prosperity of Germany, it was enough to say that though the subjects had to yield 60 per cent of what they produced in order to pay her debts, yet with the 40 per cent that remained they were better off than the English, the French, the Americans, or the Spanish.

Señor Sanchez de Toca hopes the Conference of Genoa may do something toward readjusting existing anomalies and avoid the crash of states, which was foreshadowed by existing circumstances in which, as was seen in the case of the United States, the position of creditor was little preferable to that of debtor. Spain would be as much affected as other nations by the readjustments that must ensue.

### Industrial Conditions Improve

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—Industrial conditions in Connecticut showed improvement last week, according to reports in manufacturing circles. Increases in the number of employees at Bridgeport, where before was added to last week by a gain of 470 in Meriden factories, and a net gain of 198 on the combined pay rolls of Meriden and Wallingford factories over the Jan. 1 figure. At Middletown one factory went on a full time schedule and a night shift in one department. Its force is 1600 as compared with 8000 at the peak during the war-time boom.

During the war, when Germany longed to Teutonize her language, she laboriously turned "Mayonnaise Sauce" into "Oeleiergemischtesaufguss," a term compounded of "oil-eggs-mixed-pour-out." But now it is we who have to use a clumsy phrase, "emergency small change," for her terse "Notgeld." This Notgeld was first issued in the war years, when a lack of small silver and nickel began to be felt in different towns. Some towns, indeed, like Esslingen on the Neckar, still print, not "Notgeld," but "Kriegsgeld," meaning "war money," on notes issued as recently as last New Year's Day. And it has to be remembered that each municipality is a law unto itself, printing its own small change to such total value as seems good to it, for circulation only within a certain area, so that a 50-pennige note issued, say, by Brandenburg will not buy you as much as a 10-pennige postage stamp in the chief city of the Mark Brandenburg, Berlin.

### Time Limit Notices

Further, each note is only current in its area during a certain specified time from the date of issue; and this time limit differs as widely as the notes do. Some towns give the actual date of withdrawal from circulation, which may vary between one month and three years; some say vaguely, "This note is good for one month (or three months) after notice of its withdrawal has been given"; but some, the smaller towns mostly, say where you will find this notice: Lorch on the Rhine warns you to look for here in the Rheingau Anzeiger, and Vegesack on the Weser names the Norddeutsche Volkszeitung.

From the first these notes were bits of artistry and miracles of minute printing. It was a source of wonder how they could be produced for their face value—from one to fifty pfennigs. Then people began to collect them, like postage stamps. A fad for them started, and the hint was taken by bankrupt municipalities. All pretense at producing them for their face value was frankly abandoned. Collectors were buying? Very well, then, collectors should have plenty to buy.

### Stopping the Parody

So the municipal printing presses got to work in earnest. Statisticians reckon that the face value of the Notgeld issued up to the spring of 1919 was 1,466,000,000 marks; but long ago they left off reckoning and now put the amount, very roughly, at 10,000,000,000 marks; and the Finance Minister is to be asked to step in and stop this parody on inflation. He, I suppose, will find himself pitted against the Emergency Small Change Collectors Association. For a society has been formed to protect the rights of collectors!

After all, this collecting is an understandable fad. The interest of Notgeld is historical, topographical, humorous, is as wide as Germany. As on a miniature poster, townlets in the Harz or on the Rhine advertise their natural beauties, villages in the Black Forest their crafts, towns in Saxony their goods, Silesia towns propagandists, Berlin, the parvenu among capitals, tries to prove that she does come of an old family, by circulating a series of twenty 50-pennige notes which picture "Berlin a Hundred Years Ago." Every class of art is pressed into service, from dainty black and white line to cubism in gross blocks of color; you get every possible variety of wording, in rhyme, in dialect; punning mottoes are found, and local sayings, and quotations from the Edda and the Treaty of Versailles.

Schmoelln's Cheese It is a pleasure resort, Thale in the Harz Mountains, which quotes the Edda, under a picture of its mountain theater, a tiny rustic playhouse set high among the rocks. Schmoelln in Sax-Altenburg breaks into dialect. Its gayly colored print (blue, black and yellow) shows two peasants on a country road among the hills, he in shirt-sleeves, with a small flat hat, she coiffed and amply skirted; smiling they both are over a fine cheese she has made. Says he:

"Be you going to Schmoelln with that nice goat's cheese?"  
"Nay, Mary, I'd rather us ate it."  
And only the Black Forest dialect will do for Little Birkfeld, near Pforzheim, which is known far beyond its birch woods for its gold and silver work. On one of its notes you are shown two goldsmiths actually handling their tools at a small work table; but still more characteristic of the neighborhood is the 10-pennige note, which illustrates a verse, which may be roughly translated:

With sack across your shoulder,  
A bite of sausage with ye,  
You tramp in early morning  
Towards the hillside smithy.

Leobschuetz, in Silesia, is one of the most spirited propagandists among them, though a little bitter, perhaps. History made on a border is apt to be. Her series shows, first, a map of the district, with Tzecho-Slovakia and Poland to left and right; "True to our native soil and to the Fatherland true, runs a legend at the foot; "Indivisible," declares a headline, "Art 83, Treaty of Versailles." Then she pictures her market-place in 1438, when the women of Leobschuetz drove out both Tzechs and Poles. And then she reproduces the seals of her German charter, granted in 1265.

Hameln, on the Weser, Browning's "Hameln Town near Hanover City," has the Pied Piper, of course. But think the pearls of my own collection are two series from Apolda, near Weimar, noted for woolen goods and bell casting. The first series pictures the town, a goods train traveling heavily out of it, a loom, a bell foundry and the market-place, where there is a brisk business done in toy dogs. The second, in six clever silhouettes, tells a humorous tale of two dowdy ladies, who, scorned by a smart man, climb into Apolda's Magic Mill, are changed there into pretty girls and marry forthwith. Says the sixth verse:

This upshot's great! If you're a scholar  
And don't believe it, Fine: One Dollar.

THE Tzecho-Slovakian bill will at least curtail the use of alcohol. It is considered that at any rate young people, the hope of the country, ought to be protected against these dangers. The law is mainly directed against grown-up people, who may constitute an element of demoralization by an immoderate use of alcohol. The report, moreover, expresses conviction that the State will find compensation in the saving of expenses for the care of invalids, criminals, and the poor, which will outweigh any increase in the alcohol taxes.

The bill is opposed to all sales of alcohol in every class of public house to minors between 16 and 18 years of age. The report expresses the opinion that the executive of the law should be vested not only in public organizations, but with reliable private people as well. Transgressing publicans will be fined up to 10,000 crowns or imprisonment of up to three months. Those accompanying the minor will be fined up to 1000 crowns or 14 days' imprisonment. For a second offense the license may be withdrawn. The bill has attracted support not only in parliamentary spheres, but especially in circles of the highest moral and intellectual standing. A few days ago the Republican League for the Moral Regeneration of the People held a public inquiry on the question of prohibition. The interest shown was extraordinarily keen and the standard of the speakers very high. Suffice it to mention Dr. Ganyrek, who pointed out the importance of the struggle against alcohol, and Dr. Hrdlicka, who promised the largest support from the Ministry of Hygiene.

## ENGLISH MILK BILL IN FORCE SEPT. 1

TAMWORTH, Eng., Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—A great deal of discussion is taking place in dairying circles in Great Britain with regard to the Milk and Dairies Bill. This measure, which became law in 1915 as the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, was suspended owing to the war and is due to come into force, automatically, on Sept. 1 next. The government, however, it is understood, has intimated that it is willing to consider any amendments to the bill which are agreed upon by both milk producers and distributors. In all probability, such amendments would be accepted by the government.

The main object of the 1915 act was to insure to the public a pure milk supply. Certain clauses of the act, in particular those which provide for the establishment of a system of official inspection, would involve increased national expenditure and cause considerable hardship to both producers and distributors.

## News of Freemasonry

LONDON, Feb. 7 (Special Correspondence)—St. Michael's Lodge, No. 4553, Headingly, which has just been consecrated by Sir William Raynor, provincial grand master of West Yorkshire, made the one hundred and twenty-third lodge in the Province, 14 of which are in the city of Leeds. The new lodge is the twenty-fifth to be consecrated in the Province since the armistice. The first minute book of the new lodge contains a perforce explaining the origin of the lodge, and this recital is really applicable to Masonry the world over. It recounts that the great war that burst upon an unsuspecting world in 1914 brought in its train cataclysmic changes. Habits and customs of ages were modified or obliterated so speedily that the time and manner of their passing was not noted. Freed to some extent from the trammels of indurated convention, the thinkers finally clamored for a clearer conception of the great mystery of human life, and earnest attempts were made to reconcile the common and often sordid facts of everyday experiences with the hopes, aspirations, and inmost yearnings for the higher spiritual life. Masonry claimed a full share of those anxious to obtain a firmer grasp of the more hidden mysteries of nature and natural science, and there was an increasing demand during the years 1914-20 for admission to membership of Masonic lodges.

The Royal Albert Lodge, No. 1362, Redhill has just celebrated the jubilee of its consecration. The central feature of which was a Masonic service at St. Matthew's Church, when an address was given by the provincial grand chaplain, W. D. Bainbridge-Bell, upon "Charity or Love." It was, he said, that they might build according to the standard laid down by the apostle Paul that they existed as Freemasons. It seemed sometimes the tendency of older heads to become cynical and older hearts to become hard as the disillusionments of life accumulated; but Freemasonry

## BILL TO CURTAIL USE OF ALCOHOL

Tzecho-Slovakians Seek Laws to  
Protect Youth of the  
Country

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The restriction of the use of alcohol in general, and prohibition of its sale to minors in particular, is a question seriously regarded today in nearly every civilized country, and Tzecho-Slovakia as a social state, does not intend to stay behind in this matter. The report of the Committee of Hygiene concerning the bill prohibiting the sale of alcohol to minors, was recently laid before Parliament. The report states that the liquor habit not only provokes ruin of bodily vigor but even of spiritual and moral strength and refers to the total prohibition in the United States, Finland, and Soviet Russia, restrictive legislation in Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, the Scandinavian states, and the bills now under consideration in Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Poland.

The Tzecho-Slovakian bill will at least curtail the use of alcohol. It is considered that at any rate young people, the hope of the country, ought to be protected against these dangers. The law is mainly directed against grown-up people, who may constitute an element of demoralization by an immoderate use of alcohol. The report, moreover, expresses conviction that the State will find compensation in the saving of expenses for the care of invalids, criminals, and the poor, which will outweigh any increase in the alcohol taxes.

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The meeting closed with a motion declaring the struggle against the sale of liquor equivalent to the foundation of civil progress, and strongly recommending Parliament to vote as soon as possible on the law forbidding the sale of liquor to minors. They further expressed their wish that the government should bring forward a total prohibition bill as soon as possible, and that the Board of Education should issue an order that in every school favorable action should be taken. The meeting finally energetically protested against the combined opposition of distillers and publicans to adoption of the bill.

### New College Building Urged

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Crowded conditions at the Rhode Island College of Education, which embodies the state's normal courses, are declared in the annual report of the institution to hamper the training of teachers. A record breaking enrollment last September of 225 brought the number of students up to 500. The building, was originally intended to be occupied by 250 students. The report recommends a new building.

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### SHIPPING SPURT MADE IN GERMANY

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LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Germany possessed in her defeat everything except ships, and that she is losing no time in providing these is revealed in the annual summary of the mercantile shipbuilding of the world, which has now been published, giving statistical information regarding Germany for the first time in seven years. During the past year she put into the water a larger volume of tonnage than at any previous period of her history, her output consisted of 242 vessels of 509,064 tons, being more than twice as large as that of Japan or France and three times as great as that of Italy. On the eve of the war Germany owned about 5,000,000 tons; it is apparent that they intended to go on steadily building now, and in the meantime their shipping companies, with the assistance of groups of American firms, are maintaining the efficiency of their organizations in various parts of the world.

Owing to the low standard of wages which exists throughout Germany and the long hours which are being worked, the shipping companies are acquiring new vessels of the most efficient types at a very cheap rate, and they will be able to operate them most economically, owing to the modest rates of pay of their officers and men. Derangement of the exchanges and other economic disturbances, however, may have affected some of their ambitious plans. In the closing years of last century Great Britain was responsible for over 80 per cent of the world's output of new ships; last year according to this report, the percentage fell to 35.5, and it is rapidly declining. No less than 38.5 per cent of this British tonnage will pass under foreign flags or the flags of the dominions, thus illustrating the extent to which Great Britain is dependent upon overseas orders in these twin industries.

The year's figures include no less than 103 vessels of between 5000 and 10,000 tons each and 24 vessels ranging from 10,000 tons upward. Apart from the spurt in Germany, France, Italy and Holland put into the water more new vessels in 1921 than ever before, and although the shipbuilding industry in the United States of America is now suffering from serious depression, that country it is shown, was responsible last year for nearly 26 per cent of the total output abroad. Japan has also suffered a serious setback, representing a reduction of over 50 per cent as compared with the preceding year.

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC TO REDUCE RATES

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The most important series of freight-rate reductions since October will be put into effect as soon as concurrence is obtained from lines east of Chicago and transcontinental carriers, it is announced by Southern Pacific. Cuts will range as high as 50 per cent and apply on both east and west traffic and import and export commodities, as well as domestic.

Eggs, aluminum articles, coke and charcoal, tin cans, glass bottles, electrical supplies, iron barrels, copper wire, auto wheels, rubber boots and shoes are among the commodities affected.

### Philippine 5s

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The highest bid for \$5,000,000 30-year 5 per cent Philippine bonds, opened Monday by the War Department, was submitted jointly by Hallgarten & Co., Blair & Co., Chase Securities Corporation and Hornblower & Weeks. The price was 101.54.

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REPAIRS TO BOOTS AND SHOES

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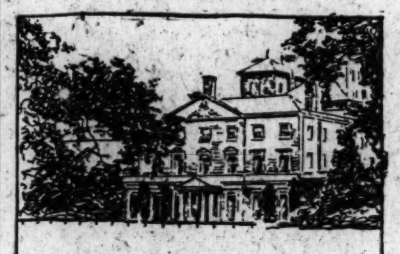
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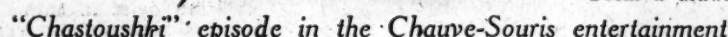
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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Bookman's Memories

PROBABLY, reader, the name of E. Margaret Jones, B. A., may be unfamiliar to you. Until yesterday I had never heard it. Today my knowledge of this author is confined to the title page of one book which lies before me now. I bought it. Here is the title page: "Prose Pictures. An Anthology of Modern Prose. Compiled by E. Margaret Jones, B. A. Published by Andrew Melrose, Ltd., London and New York."

Having transcribed it I am a little distressed to think that the author may resent this bold advertisement (I fancy the publisher won't object), for she is plainly a clear and sane, modest person, probably a teacher, who takes her duties seriously, and certainly agrees with Plato that the student, who is duly nurtured, will commend beautiful objects, and feed upon them, and grow to be beautiful and good. And after all, he or she who publishes a book, by that act invites publicity.

I must first explain how I became acquainted with this little book, for I have seen neither review nor advertisement of it; but I am unable to resist a new Anthology.

I was taking my afternoon walk through the London streets, prowling here and there, pausing of course before the windows of booksellers. It became plain to me that there was a sort of boom in shilling books. They were displayed, all kinds, in stacks in windows, and I remembered reading that certain publishers, before and during the war, had overdone the printing of shilling books, and that now they are "unloading."

I read the titles of a score, found three or four that I was willing to read, and rehearsed what I would say to Belinda that evening when I withdrew them from my bulging pocket. "You see, my dear, shilling books are hardly books: they can be given away when you have read them."

Into the shop which displayed the stacks of shilling books I went, and at the end of five minutes had withdrawn four, paid for, and pocketed them. They I began to browse among the more respectable shelves, dipping into volumes, in serene-dippy mood, with no intention of buying.

Suddenly I saw "Prose Pictures. An Anthology of Modern Prose. Compiled by E. Margaret Jones, B. A."

"Hullo!" I cried, "there is someone who has the pluck to make a choice from the prose written in our own day. Amazing! Anyone can select extracts sanctioned by time and the pundits, but to choose from current or yesterday's reputations—ah, that requires courage. Why, here is Alice Meynell, E. V. Lucas, Stephen Graham, 'Michael Fairless,' George Gissing, David Grayson and Masterlinck. I turned the pages to see what the bold anthologist had taken from these authors. I smiled. Not at the anthologist, not at the authors, but at the idea that 100 men and

women had been deputed to choose the best extract from these seven authors, each of the 100 would have made a different choice. That is the way of anthologies. Would you like to know the pieces chosen by E. Margaret Jones, B. A., from the works of these seven authors?

Alice Meynell ..... Cloud  
At Monastery Gates  
E. V. Lucas ..... The Fir-Tree  
Benignus and The  
Flor Fine  
Stephen Graham ..... The Meaning of the  
Sea  
'Michael Fairless' ..... The Roadmender  
George Gissing ..... Spring  
Winter  
Masterlinck ..... The Measure of the  
Hours

Then my eyes caught the name of "Fiona Macleod," three selections, and in that moment I believe that I

duced to them so nicely by E. Margaret Jones, B. A.

For after all an Anthology should be like the taste of cheese good housewives indulge in before buying the whole cheese. Similarly we should sample a book through an Anthology, and then, if we like the flavor of the author, we should buy him whole.

Q. R.  
Till he has fairly tried it, I suspect a reader does not know how much he would gain from committing to memory passages of real excellence; precisely because he does not know how much he overlooks in merely reading. Learn one true poem by heart, and see if you do not find it so. Beauty after beauty will reveal itself, in chosen phrase, or happy music, or noble suggestion otherwise undreamed of. It is like looking at one of nature's wonders through a microscope.—Vernon Lushington.

## Cock-Crow

Out of the wood of thoughts that grow by night  
To be cut down by the sharp axe of light—  
Out of the night, two cocks together  
Crow.  
Clearing the darkness with a silver  
blow:  
And bright before my eyes two trump-  
eters stand,  
Heralds of splendor, one at either  
hand.  
Each facing each in a coat of arms:  
The milkers lace their boots up at the  
farms.  
—Edward Thomas.

"People are always talking about originality; but what do they mean? If I could give an account of all that I owe to great predecessors and contemporaries, there would be but a small balance in my favour."—Goethe.

superlatives. Far away as the eye could reach the placid lake stretched its open waters, dotted with fresh green islets, among which a number of rowing boats were lazily making their way. In the distance rugged crags jutted into the sky, here and there showing fifts gleams of snow; wisps of straggling mist floated from peak to peak, veiling them with mystery. To the left, on the landward side, beyond the boathouse and the buildings of the quay, a foreground of picturesque cottages and verdant hayfields; behind, the tree-covered hills, with the crowning glory of the white Poligond in the extreme distance. Truly, those who had directed me here were no idle braggers; all the rosy anticipations they had aroused in me were more than realized, and I found myself murmuring my grateful, though unheeded, thanks.

—Harold Simpson, in "Rambles in Norway."



"Marine," a drypoint by Sears Gallagher

Courtesy of Doll &amp; Richards, Boston, Mass.

## Mr. Bryce Waits

Freeman F. Burr, former state geologist in Maine, says that he has recently been reminded of an incident concerning Viscount Bryce which, while of no great moment in itself, may be of interest to some. Some years ago Mr. Burr acted as secretary to the director of the New York Public Library, Dr. John Shaw Billings, a man of international reputation, who possessed a wide circle of friends.

"On a certain day Dr. Billings was attending a meeting of the directors of the Carnegie Institution. Everything was quiet and I had just settled myself at the desk for an uneventful afternoon when a slight sound at the door attracted my attention, and I looked up to see standing there a rather small, elderly gentleman, plainly dressed and with no particular mark of distinction about him. It needed but one glance at his face, however, to make me certain of his identity.

"The pointed white beard and heavy mustache, the keen eyes under the bristling white eyebrows, had been depicted, both in photograph and in caricature, by every newspaper and review in the country. As I rose to meet him, he said quietly, 'I am told that Senator Root is here. If possible, I would like to get in touch with him. Mr. Bryce took the chair offered him and I departed to send in his message to the Senator. This accomplished, I returned to my desk. I hoped the great man would say something—something that I could treasure in my memory and hand down to my children and grandchildren. But he did not seem disposed to talk, and I could think of no way to open a conversation. I thought of Mark Twain's remark to General Grant upon an occasion of their first meeting, 'Mr. President, I—I am embarrassed—are you?' It would have expressed the truth.

"Senator Root appeared to be in no hurry to come out. Probably he had seen ambassadors before. So there we sat in that office for an hour or more, Mr. Bryce apparently buried in deep thought and I pretending to be terribly busy with the important work of the library.

"I had an unusual opportunity to study the man, however. I saw an oldish man, grown gray in the service of his country and of humanity, calm, reserved, thoughtful, rather tired, waiting with the patience of a naturally nervous, energetic personality which has learned by long experience the futility of impatience. There was more of kindness than of austerity in the face, although one would hardly look there for easy geniality; more of the scholarly thinker than of the wily diplomat, yet one could imagine the capability of quick, sharp retort on occasion, and the impression was almost inflexible that the reserve which held back more than it expressed was with him more habitual than inherent. It was a mobile face, capable of expressing a wide range of sensibility, self-schooled to repression.

"The sound of moving chairs in the next room put an end to my meditation. The door opened and Elhu Root came in. He greeted the Ambassador as one not too glad and yet not sorry

## "Unceasing Prayer"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"PRAY without ceasing," said the apostle Paul. That is all very well, say the workers, for those who have time at their own disposal; but how are people like ourselves to obey his injunction? How can we who serve in the office, the workshop, on the farm, in the home, the school, or the factory—how can we pray without ceasing? We have not the time to spend on our knees or to fall into abstract meditation; we have our bread to earn, our work to do.

We do not have to stop working in order to "pray without ceasing." In order to obey the apostle's precept we must do more than "say" our prayers. Prayer is not so much saying what is good or repeating a form of words, not so much a physical posture, as a mental attitude; it is doing and being good. It is expressed not so much in words as in the quality of our thoughts and work. God is good; and if we are learning to love God, we are longing to see good everywhere. We want to do good work, whatever form our daily task may take. This earnest desire is prayer; and it never fails to obtain its result. It is natural to struggle to reach what we want very much; and when we want goodness more than anything else we shall sacrifice that which is less valuable to obtain it. Everyone desires good health, good temper, good nights and days; and everyone can have them if they look for them where they are to be found. The source of all goodness is God, Spirit; and the way to acquire goodness is spiritual.

In that wonderful chapter entitled "Prayer," which begins her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 4), "The habitual struggle to be always good is unceasing prayer." Wherever we are, or whatever we have to do, this prayer is always possible. Daniel was an important man of affairs, and his history clearly shows the secret of his success. He was never too busy to pray and to give thanks three times a day. This gave him vision and wisdom which fitted him for the highest service to the state. Mrs. Eddy gives another definition of prayer, in the same chapter (p. 15). There she says, "Self-forgetfulness, purity, and affection are constant prayers." A very large part of human misery and ill health are attributable to self-love and self-will. It comes as a severe shock when one begins to realize how much of one's time has been devoted to thinking and speaking of one's self, one's ailments, injuries, misfortunes, difficulties, and bodily condition. When we begin to

follow the teaching of Christian Science, we find ourselves so deeply interested in finding out how the law of God works—so busy putting it into practice by doing our duty properly, by helping and encouraging those around us, by being grateful instead of grumbling—that we have no time to think of ourselves and our injured feelings. Then we find we are praying in self-forgetfulness. We learn to keep our thoughts "so filled with Truth and Love," as Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210), that they are unimpaired by resentment, fear, sickness or other forms of evil; and thus we learn the prayer of purity.

To find time in the busiest rush of work to speak gently, to look kindly, to lend a helping hand, not to be too tired to be pleasant at the end of the day, these are little ways within the reach of all of giving utterance to the prayer of affection. To desire a heart at leisure from itself in order that it may reflect God by loving, serving, and healing those in need, is a prayer that never remains unanswered. Opportunities of helping those around us arise every hour; and if we avail ourselves of the blessings we already have, we are fitting ourselves to receive greater ones.

We must not allow ourselves to be cast down if sometimes we do not at once see the answer to our prayer. The instantaneous healing, the swift response to the inward cry for help in a difficulty, these are wonderfully encouraging; but there are times in everyone's experience when the answer seems long delayed. It is there all the time; but we are not yet ready to understand it; we are being educated up to that point. Often we know not what we ask; and often, also, our prayer involves far more for its fulfillment than we are ready to accept or to sacrifice at our present stage of development. We only lose or spoil what we do not know how to take care of; so God does not send the greatest blessings before we are ready to receive them. Thus, while we are growing spiritually, divine Love supplies our need of patience till we can reach the freedom or opportunity for which we have been praying so ardently. Experience brings hope, and hope is never disappointed or ashamed when love is not self-centered but shed abroad in our hearts on all mankind. Let us continue to practice what we pray, and to pray without ceasing; then wherever we are, whether we live and work alone or among the crowd, our prayers will be helping to establish God's kingdom "in earth, as it is in heaven"—the reign of Truth and Love in the hearts of men.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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determined to buy this Anthology, not because I am a particular admirer of "Fiona Macleod," my taste being for more Saxon bite and snap and less Celtic glamour, but because "Fiona Macleod" in the eighties and nineties was a mystery. No one knew who she was; no one, in my circle, had ever seen her: she wrote books and articles, Scott's books about nature and legends, about sky and heather, and whispered-by-freight stories, that were received with respect and affection, if not with enthusiasm; but this Unknown had a public, and many were the speculations as to the author's identity, and the attempts to solve the mystery.

It was finally revealed that William Sharp was "Fiona Macleod," that he had written every word under her name, and that, for some reason or another, he had pleased him for years to lead this double literary life. And I had known William Sharp intimately, stayed in the same house with him, talked with him about "Fiona Macleod," and had never guessed his secret.

If you think I am dreaming or romancing let me tell you that in this Anthology there are three selections by this divided-into-two author, and that they are allotted to "Fiona Macleod" (William Sharp). They are "The Awakening of the Woods," "The Rising of the Moon," and "September." As I have nothing by "Fiona Macleod" in my library—I bought this Anthology. The hesitation indicated by the double I is due to the fact that the price was three shillings and sixpence, too much, far too much, for a little book of 203 pages, with no author's royalties to pay. The only way I could face Belinda, in view of this extravagance, was by explaining that I was going to write about it.

And now would you like to know the other authors included in this modest volume? Besides those already mentioned there are nine selections from Ruskin; two from Richard Jefferies, very long, too long, "The Pagant of Summer," and "The Pine-Wood"; one from Carlyle, "Scandinavian Mythology," one from R. L. Stevenson, "A Night Among the Pines"; and one by W. H. Koebel, who contributes seven pages from "Portugal: Its Land and People."

A Prefatory Note tells us how this Anthology came to be compiled. It seems that E. Margaret Jones, B. A., is in the habit of reading aloud passages from modern authors that she esteems, to girls in their teens, and that when she has finished reading there is a "frequent eager demand—Where can you buy that book?" Hence this Anthology. All those nice girls in their teens can buy it, and reread their favorites. But how about the authors, who try to make a living by their books, and the heirs of the authors, who get nothing except fame from having choice bits of their works included in Anthologies?

I think it would be only kind if these nice girls in their teens, after enjoying the passages from Alice Meynell, E. V. Lucas, Stephen Graham, David Grayson, and W. H. Koebel, and the others, should deny them, select a new hat or go and buy a book or two by these authors intro-

duced to them so nicely by E. Margaret Jones, B. A.

It is true of the artist's profession, as in other branches of life's work that success if it comes at all usually arrives by a process of natural steady growth. The man who builds slowly on a firm foundation, sure of what he is doing before taking the next step, is apt to give to his work a quality that will stand the test of time. Many, it is true, achieve what seems at the time sudden and astonishing success, but having nothing to fall back on are soon lost sight of and to future generations their name and what they did are forgotten. Sears Gallagher, whose recent drypoint etchings have been showing at the gallery of Doll & Richards, Boston, is in the class of those who have had to begin at the bottom rung of the ladder and work up. Today his etchings are being much sought after and an increasing public are enjoying the privilege of owning his prints.

It was as far back as 1888 that Mr. Gallagher first took up etching. Two plates were credited to him in this year. One of them is of City Point, South Boston, near where he spent his boyhood life. This plate of which there are only two prints extant is characterized by sound drawing and a happy selection of subject material, two features that were never to be absent from his work. There followed a lapse of 20 years, a period in which few American artists touched the etching needle. Then, with the revival of interest among the public and dealers for this form of graphic art, he commenced his third plate. During the interim he worked tirelessly in other mediums of expression, turning out commendable work in oils, water colors, lithography, pen and ink and pencil.

Mr. Gallagher's etchings in the next ten years totaled 120 original plates. These appeared upon the market on the average of a dozen a year. He showed as his subjects quiet, un-

suming land and seascapes, such as crooked street scenes, colonial bits of architecture and doorways, old houses, churches, historic buildings, bridges and harbor views. Each plate revealed the wholeness of the mind that conceived them and each plate was conspicuous for its honesty of workmanship, precise draftsmanship and refinement, and had about it a quiet, unassuming style such as grows on long acquaintance. The picturesque and the historical in his subjects have greatly interested him. Hence, many of the artist's most popular prints are found in his Boston, Plymouth and Nantucket series.

It was not until 1920 that Mr. Gallagher made his first drypoint of "Children Wading on the Beach," a subject taken from one of his groups of water colors. Instantly it was seen that he had struck a new vein and in so doing had lifted his work above the good and commonplace and himself to a position among the best etchers of the day. There followed in the next two years and up to the present time, 10 more drypoints, variations of his children on the beach, views of Boston's Fenway and several marines. One among the latter reproduced above won for him the Logan Prize at this winter's exhibition of the Chicago Association of Etchers. This prize, besides being a tangible recognition of his art, is a distinction of real merit since the prints sent annually to this institution rank as the highest in quality among all that are being done in America today. It is now in the permanent collection of the Art Institute of Chicago. And so it comes about that an artist of genuine worth is at last coming into his own. It has been a long, slow process, but if you ask Mr. Gallagher, he will tell you he has only begun to etch. Like all true artists he is never satisfied but is still looking ahead.

## Odda to Norheimsund

After two days of somewhat strenuous rambling the idea of a quiet sojourn in some peaceful retreat suddenly commended itself, and my thoughts turned to a little spot called Norheimsund, of which I had already heard much before coming to Norway.

... and so one morning early I slipped off quietly from Odda on the fjord steamer from the Hardanger fjord en route for Norheimsund. The Hardanger is perhaps the best known and most characteristic of all the Norwegian fjords, with its high mountains, rocky banks, and occasional strips of fertile land close to the water's edge, though in actual grandeur it is surpassed by some of the northern fjords.

Picturesque gaards line the banks of the fjord on both sides all the way to Eide. Fresvik, Espen, Lofthus, Grimo, are all charming little rural retreats, where one imagines a more or less perfect peace could be found. These are passed, and the steamer next touches at Utne.

This little place, both on account of its situation and its history, is somewhat unique. It lies at the base of green-covered mountains, snow-capped here and there; just behind the village

two ranges of hills stop short, to form a long shady valley trailing off into the distance. Utne was famous in olden times, the times of the Sagas, as a place of assembly of the ancient parliament, a Thingsted, as it was called, when Norway was governed by Things, or local assemblies. A Thing was an assembly of the people, but only boendr, or free men, had a voice in its deliberations. It was held in an open place, generally near a hill or mound, from which the proclamations were made.

Utne is soon left behind, and the steamer crossed the broad Utnesfjord, on its way to Eide. Ahead of us the lofty promontory of the Oxen raises its crest on the summit of which, I was told, is still to be found the remains of an old watch-tower, which in 1807 was used as a station to watch for the approach of an imaginary fleet that was supposed to be contemplating a descent upon Norway. Until a few years ago the tar barrel pole, which were to form the warning beacon when the fleet hove in sight, could also be seen.

Of Norheimsund, and more especially of the view to be seen from the balcony of Sandven's Hotel, it is difficult to speak in anything but

## Zuloaga's Ceramics

Daniel Zuloaga, the great Spanish ceramic artist, was the uncle of the painter, Ignacio Zuloaga; but the fame of the nephew far exceeded that of the uncle. The reputation of the younger Zuloaga is world-wide, whereas the older artist's work is best known in Spain, and outside his native land is familiar only to connoisseurs. But Ignacio Zuloaga's canvases have carried his uncle's features into the art galleries of most of the world, for the younger man painted not only the old potter, but his whole family, over and over again, using them repeatedly as models for his scenes from Spanish life. The Zuloaga picture which is probably the one best known to Americans, "My Uncle Daniel and his Family," hung in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, shows the whole family, in the national costume, against a typical Spanish landscape.

The elder Zuloaga had a long gray beard, a spiritual and dignified face, and bright clear eyes of a deep brown. His work and his example have done much to revive the art of ceramics in Spain and he has also made himself a reputation with his colored tiles, pure bits of Castilian life, the peasant and his donkey, toiling up a hill, the bullock cart, the life of the roads, and the towers of Seville. In his work he was greatly helped by his children, especially his two daughters. One of the daughters, Esperanza, was particularly gifted and did some of the coloring.

Zuloaga pottery is to be found all over Spain and his larger work in ceramics is to be found in many of the great churches and in the patios of Seville. Zuloaga's workshop was the old Church of San Juan de los Caballeros. He used one of the vestries as his designing shop, in another he laid the color on the baked work, before glazing, and in the nave of the church he had his hornos or furnaces, heated with wood or charcoal. In another part of the church was a collection of old missals, lecterns, parchments, and chairs.—The Living Age.

## Sea Colors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here are colors of dawn. Painted and held at last, Crimson, gold and pale saffron. Shadowed by spar and mast.

Here are the tints of all the world, Flashing and free and wild, Crashing to white where the surf is hurled, Gleaming and undefined.

Here are the tints of night and moon, Amethyst, pear and cream, Vivid and strong as a deep sea tune, Transient as a dream.

—Gordon Malherbe Hillman.

Society hath this good at least: that it lessens our conceit, by teaching us our significance, and making us acquainted with our betters.—Thackeray.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### "Can Russia Come Back?"

TWO men, exceptionally well-informed upon the subject they had taken under discussion, contribute articles to the current New York Outlook on the Russian situation. Mr. James P. Goodrich, a former Governor of Indiana, who has been handling the American relief fund in Russia, and who has had every possible opportunity to come and go throughout both the more prosperous and the famine-stricken sections of that great country, holds that "with proper encouragement Russia will gradually resume her place among the great nations of the world without the tremendous upheavals which followed the French Revolution."

Briefly summarized, the reasons for Governor Goodrich's confidence in the future of Russia are these: The evident retreat of Lenin and the government from the Communistic ideal; the rapid reestablishment of trade on an individualistic and profit-seeking basis in the cities; the new development of the wage system instead of the Communistic system of labor; the establishment of banks, with not merely the connivance but the actual encouragement of the government; the rebirth and great development of the cooperative societies, which have been the economic mainstay of agricultural Russia; the granting to the farmers of the right to sell their crops subject to a small tax for the maintenance of the government; the recognition by the government of rents as a lawful economic factor; the establishment of factories, maintained on the capitalistic system but paying a fixed government tax; and the abolition of the system by which all public functions, such as transportation, the supply of gas, water, and electricity, were rendered to the people gratis, and the substitution of the normal practice of charging for the service rendered.

Like all men who have been brought into intimate association with the Russian masses, Governor Goodrich is confident of the future which is in their hands. He says, "The mass of Russians make up a great people; fundamentally honest, conservative, peaceful and law-abiding, not free lovers and heretics but men of family and religion. Purged of the autocracy of the tyrant and of the mob, Russia is going to come back to resume its honorable place in the family of nations."

Baron S. A. Korff, a member of the brief Kerensky Administration and for a time Deputy Governor-General of Finland, is now an exile from his home country, resident in Washington. The title to his article expresses the spirit of optimism that is in him. "Russia does come back," says Korff. "Without any confidence in the good faith of Lenin and the Bolshevik leaders, he expresses the conviction that 'they still hope and believe that the day will come when they will be able to retract their concessions and capitalistic promises; besides, they themselves and the crowd of parasites and criminals that grew up around them have so often broken their promises that no one in Russia trusts their word any more.'"

So feeling, it is the conviction of Baron Korff that the present power in control in Russia will have to be ejected by a new revolution; that Bolshevism must yield to democracy. He has no apprehension, nor has any sane observer, of the restoration of the Romanoffs or any other ruling family. He recognizes the fact that the old Russian bourgeoisie, which was never strong, has been destroyed by the systematic efforts of the Bolsheviks. But he believes that with the overthrow of the existing order will come the regeneration of Russia from within; and the establishment of what he calls a "democratic peasant republic." Russia, he holds, must be "purged of the autocracy of the tyrant and the mob."

The views of these two men are peculiarly interesting at the present moment when the question of the participation of Russia in the Economic Conference at Genoa is being hotly debated. It is evident that whatever regeneration may come to that country will come through the gradual change in the economic conditions which have been forced upon it by Lenin and the Communists. Whether this change shall come by gradual concessions made by Bolshevik authority, or shall be hastened by economic and industrial penetration from without, is the question which the world confronts. It would seem almost a truism that if the world permits the opening of Russia to international commerce, the economic methods which universally control that commerce would be necessarily accepted and established there.

### Forcing Down Utility Rates

AT LAST there seems to be a general public awakening to the realization that no voluntary action on the part of public utility corporations in reducing the present high standard of rates can be expected. The public has been patient in this particular, evidently complacent in the belief that the gradual return to those conditions prevailing before general advances in all these rates were made necessary would automatically bring corresponding reasonable reductions. But the tendency has not been noticeably in that direction. Authority granted to advance utility rates is accepted as perpetual until it is recalled or modified on the motion of those who represent the public interest. Revisions of rates downward are seldom voluntary where a monopoly is enjoyed, no matter how greatly the cost of the service rendered may be reduced by changed economic conditions.

Many things combine to make possible a present reduction in rate schedules of all or nearly all the public utilities in the United States. The three essential factors are the reduced cost of all materials, the lower rates for money, and the readjustments in the labor market. Besides this there is a commendable effort by all industries in which there is keen competition to reduce the cost of production, into which the expense for power, light, transportation, and communication enters as an important factor. To the extent, therefore, that existing utility rates are maintained, the present high costs are passed

on to the public. A comprehensive estimate of this added unnecessary cost would be enlightening, and might prove to be the visible argument which would convince the public that it is paying a double tribute to those who enjoy a monopoly of the essential utilities.

In New York State recently the Public Service Commission ordered a revision of telephone rates which, it is estimated, will operate to save to the people of that State \$4,000,000 annually, although the reduction made applies only to New York City. Further general reductions are promised with the completion of a state-wide survey of the company's affairs. The specific finding was made in the New York case that the telephone company's basis of depreciation was unsound and unfair, and that it was annually setting aside a larger sum than was necessary to care for that item. It was shown that the company had paid, for a period of twenty-five years, an annual average dividend of 8.17 per cent, and that the accumulation of undivided profits in the form of a surplus, for the same period, aggregated \$36,579,446. The reasonable conclusion of the commission was that the public has a right to participate, in the form of reduced charges for service, in the conditions which make so large a net earning possible. Surely such a conclusion is warranted, and it no doubt would be warranted in other states where like conditions prevail. The public has quite patiently endured the imposition of the various added costs of the war period and the period of reconstruction, but it should not be asked to contribute any longer to the selfish exactions of those utilities whose control and regulation has been left to public boards and commissions. If these public agencies refuse to act on their own motion, the people should take the initiative. It is a necessary step in the important work of economic readjustment.

### Crowded Court Dockets

THERE was a time, not so long ago, when one familiar with the ways of lawyers might frequently hear the modest boast of an unassuming counselor that it had been years since he had taken a case to court for trial. And that was in the days when lawyers were engaged in the general practice, long before the days of specialization, like the present, when the legal adviser of a great corporation is paid for his ability to keep his client out of court. Perhaps it was because some of these veteran sages of the law succeeded in pointing out a way by which litigation could be avoided that it was discovered that there were specialists in the law as well as in some other of the learned professions. And the same query suggests also the possibility of showing affirmatively that the existing codes of practice, regarded as quite satisfactory even to this day, were worked out and very largely perfected by the lawyers and judges of the old school, the majority of whom could not qualify under the educational tests which are now being urged as the basis for admission to the bar.

In the federal courts in all parts of the United States, and in the state courts whose jurisdictions include the larger cities in all parts of the country, there exists, as there has existed for two or three years at least, an unusual congestion of undetermined causes. Court calendars and dockets are filled with waiting cases, and the demand is for the creation of additional judgeships or the establishment of auxiliary tribunals vested with power to try and determine at least a certain class of waiting controversies.

One wonders what has produced this congestion, amounting almost to confusion. Where are the old-time lawyers who seldom took their cases to court? There is a suspicion that something besides the claimed multiplicity of cases arising because of violations of the prohibition law has caused this unusual demand upon the machinery of the courts. The schools and colleges are graduating many lawyers each year. There is an impression that there is hardly room for all the fledglings in the ranks of an already crowded profession. Perhaps there is prevalent a belief that the lawyer who has no cases in court is neither learned nor prosperous, and that those who are ethically restrained from advertising their capabilities must, in the open forum, declare or demonstrate them publicly.

But there is, perhaps, a more charitable view of the matter. The present is a period of reconstruction and readjustment. The problems left in the wake of the war have not been settled to the satisfaction of everyone. Deflation has brought its disappointments and its disillusionments, and strifes and misunderstandings have resulted. Profiteering, like politics, makes strange bedfellows, and profiteers, like others, sometimes fall out. No single cause has led to the congestion in the courts, but the combination, possibly of just the things indicated, has created an abnormal and probably only a temporary condition. It is to be hoped that the saner processes of readjustment will furnish the solution to what many seem inclined to believe is a fundamental problem.

### A Confusion of Tongues

INDEED the present does seem to mark the dawn of an era of voluntary limitation. Has the world become satiated to repletion by unrestrained indulgence? One hundred million people in the United States have expressed the conscious determination to limit or to prohibit the indulgence in intemperate drinking. That action was purely voluntary and expressive of the view of the representative majority. More recently the greater nations of the world have voluntarily determined to place a limit upon future expenditures for armaments, with a view ultimately to end wars. And now, strangest of all, it seems probable that an agreement will be reached to limit conversation, at least in so far as the carrying on of conversational processes is dependent upon the use of radio-telephony and the accompanying utilization of the air, until this time supposed to be the common property of all, and the only remaining commodity in which it was believed no monopoly could be obtained.

But just as there has been too much indulgence in those things proved by bitter experience to be harmful and wasteful, so now it seems that the tendency has always been to talk too much. There are those who will express no surprise that public recognition of this fact

is at last a reality. They may very properly insist, "I told you so!" Sometimes one likes to hear that modest gratulatory exclamation. Because the tendency is to say so much, and because those who talk seem inclined to talk while others are talking, which admittedly is thoughtless if, not positively impolite, it is proposed to divide the radio field into zones, as it were, much as halls and auditoriums are designated for convenient places in which the speaker, the disseminator, may give his message without interruption to those who desire to hear. The code of decorum observed in well-regulated public audiences is to be adopted, it seems, for the conduct of these regional radio distributing stations.

Thus it is that all who care to avail themselves of the privilege may hear, but none must "talk back." There must be no interruptions, no disputations, no "whispering in meeting." And in view of the circumstances it seems reasonable that this voluntary limitation should be put upon the use of disseminating devices, the utilization of which is becoming so general, particularly in the eastern sections of the United States. It is pointed out that without this limitation, which perhaps will be prescribed by federal enactment, the purposeful uses of the device will be rendered absolutely impossible. There is disillusionment perhaps in the destruction of the fiction that the "air is free." But there is reason in the desire to regulate its specific uses as to make it, in fact, a common utility rather than an agency whose utilization would lead to confusion and disorder. It is a recognized right of the public to protect the waters of rivers and lakes from contamination and improper uses. Surely there is an equal right to protect the public against the broadcasting of the uncensored utterances of those who do not choose their words wisely or well.

SOVIET RUSSIA is apparently waking up to the truth that specialists in certain fields are more to be desired than heretofore. A group of 150 Russian farmers, said to have learned all there was to know about modern farming in America, are sailing soon for their native land with a deal of new farm machinery. Each one of these farmers has been promised 3000 acres and they hope to build up a model community. Russia is, first of all, an agricultural country, and lack of technical knowledge of farming has held back its advance.

### Woman's Bill of Rights

JUST as there was a marked lack of unanimity of opinion among the women of the United States as to the social and political benefits which might be derived from the adoption of a constitutional amendment granting the privileges of suffrage to women, so now there is division as to the wisdom of removing all remaining civil, political, and legal disabilities of women which exist by reason of state laws. But it does not appear that the opposition manifested to the measure proposed by the National Women's Party which would result in the removal of these disabilities comes from those women formerly identified with the organizations which opposed woman suffrage. This opposition is by representatives of women's organizations the members of which claim to believe that existing discriminatory laws are needful, if not actually necessary, for the proper protection of women in industry. They insist that many of the state legislatures, guided by observation and experience, have made wise and helpful provision for those women who are compelled to go out into the world to earn a livelihood. These women have sought this protection, they insist, and they see no reason why, at the behest of other women not similarly situated, but who desire to attain greater political freedom, they should be asked to surrender what they have striven so long to gain.

The recent adoption by the Legislature of the State of Maryland of what is referred to as a woman's "bill of rights," calls attention to the fact that similar action was taken last year by the State of Wisconsin. This, so far as known, marks the progress, in the states, of the campaign of the National Women's Party which is designed to result in the adoption of similar "blanket" laws by all the other states and the submission of a federal constitutional amendment. Proponents of the plan find no difficulty, apparently, in defending it and in urging its enactment. The appealing arguments which they present are that women should be eligible to appointment on all state boards and commissions, particularly in those fields of work where woman's training, interest, and experience qualify her. Probably no reasonable objection could be made to such provisions unless it might be shown, as the women active in the trades unions and other organizations of women engaged in industry claim it can be shown, that the same processes by which it is sought to accord to women greater political freedom will work unavoidably to destroy that protection of the law which is their industrial and economic safeguard.

Clearly no backward step should be taken in the effort, now almost universally sanctioned, to remove those remaining statutory disqualifications which abridge or limit full equality, politically and socially. The false standards which remained for so many centuries have been destroyed, never to be resurrected. But there may be some convincing reason in the argument of those who now advise caution and reserve in voluntarily removing what to them seem reasonable and necessary safeguards. Full equality, literally, means more than the mere right of equality in seeking and holding public office.

### Decentralizing the Theater

TRULY great art is always simple, and the art of the theater offers no exception to this general rule. To all lovers of a vigorous drama, therefore, it is a significant and encouraging sign that the present difficulties of the British commercial theater are bringing about everywhere a swift reaction toward a simpler, and correspondingly better, state of things.

The causes of such a reaction are not far to seek. So inherent in mankind is the dramatic instinct, and so deeply rooted in modern society is the love of the drama, that the more critical theatergoers, especially in the provincial towns, finding themselves stunted of dramatic entertainment, whether by the closing down of playhouses, by the increased cost of seats, or by unsatisfactory performances that are often the result of commercial

stringency, are necessarily thrown back upon their own resources, and are more and more seeking within their own circles the satisfaction of histrionic desire. The British national drama, in consequence, is beginning to undergo purifying and regenerating processes of simplification and decentralization that many think might be applied with equal advantage to other forms of national activity.

Of the wide range of this movement toward a popular drama there can be no doubt whatever. In Wales there is a great revival of interest in the theater and in new plays, in the Welsh as well as in the English language, locally written and performed. In the north of England there is a similar stirring of interest, as those know who attended, for example, the recent conference of the Drama League at Sheffield; and any who may be skeptical on the subject have only to read, in the January number of the league's official organ, *The Drama*, the list of some 130 or more play-producing and similar organizations affiliated to that league, of which the purposes are to stimulate throughout the country a rational enjoyment of theatrical art. These societies—the majority of them quite young—are to be found far and wide, from the Citizen Players of Bath and the Festival Players of Glastonbury in the southwest, to the Footlights Club of Lancaster and the Shakespearean Players of Morecambe, by the Cumbrian hills. Their members include, moreover, almost every grade of society, from the peasant to the peer.

Now such developments as these are surely desirable from many points of view, but principally because they are bringing, and will increasingly bring, to many persons a delight in the theater less casual and more cultivated, less vicarious and much more directly personal, than has been the case hitherto; a taste for sound drama will be cultivated in them, and there will arise—there is arising—a generation of playgoers, and of play-actors and play-writers, too, who, as amateurs in the best sense of that word, will bring with them to the theater a certain technical knowledge and an understanding at least partly trained that must certainly tend to raise the standard of popular demand. This will help the professionals, also, to do better work, because they will feel that their best is being asked of them and that when given it will be appreciated.

What further beneficial results such changes may bring about who shall say? It was some five years only after the collapse of the great York Cycle—last played in the cathedral city in 1584—that Shakespeare, in London, put on "Love's Labour's Lost." No longer term than that separated the old order from the new. In the same way, though with the conditions completely reversed, the struggle between a professional commercial drama determined to maintain its position and a semi-amateur theater-loving public resolute to satisfy its dramatic instincts may bring us, in the shape of dramatist or of player, or of both, some boon to our stage greater than any we have hoped for.

### Editorial Notes

A PROJECT is on foot for running an air-mail service between London and Cork, by which a passenger for America would forgo the dull journey down Channel, and fly the following day to Queenstown, spending only four hours on the journey. Should the service ever come to pass it will add a new interpretation to the prophecy of the Welsh bard who wrote:

I'll rise and dress myself in Mona's Isle,  
Then in Caerleon to breakfast stay awhile,  
In Erin's land my noontide meal I'll eat,  
Return and sup by Mona's fire of peat.

(Mona's Isle is Anglesey; Caerleon is Chester). Welshmen have seen in the "Wild Irishman" train of the London and North Western Railway the fulfillment of the prophecy; but in these days of aerial conquest one must believe that the Welsh bard was thinking of the possibility of human flight.

Two steamship lines operating between New York and Hong Kong announce they will accept no more freight for the Chinese port. According to news reports, no ships have been able to discharge freight at Hong Kong for several weeks, and 125 vessels are tied up in the harbor because of the strike. This is a serious situation, for a large section of China is directly dependent on Hong Kong for goods. The port should be kept open and goods should continue to flow in, for China assuredly is in need of all that she can get in the way of food and clothes. But the government, with no strength behind it, is powerless to handle strikes, and the problem steadily grows more difficult.

CONGRESS, anxious as always to save money on the little things and squander it on the big, appears due to chop off the free-seed item in the Agricultural Bill. The seed fund amounted to about \$300,000, but it undoubtedly did a deal of good for small gardeners. While it only costs a few cents for a package of seeds and the absence of free packages from the government will work no hardship on people who possess gardens, there undoubtedly was a moral stimulation due to the government's generosity that will now disappear. However, the government is generous in other ways—dirigibles, for instance.

THERE is a slump, according to dealers, in the piano trade. The fact is hard to explain, and, while the dealers are attempting to discover the reasons for it, there is another side to the situation that may be pointed out. How many flat-dwellers are smiling to themselves? How many young authors (and old ones, too) are uplifting grateful thanks? No more scales to upset their concentrated thoughts. After all, there is no disaster without its benefits.

FRANCE has banned the use of the word "boche" in all official documents. The word is undoubtedly one of contempt, and exceeding wisdom is shown by the Gallic Government in attempting to erase it from the spoken tongue. There is no reason now to hurl such epithets as "boche" and "Hun" at Germany. These small acts can but deepen smoldering hatreds, and such childlike manifestations should be abolished.